



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

975.306 F191
C726 C6

*The Gift
of
Henry Barrett. Learned
to
Stanford University*



RECORDS
OF THE
Columbia Historical Society
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume 24

EDITED BY
JOHN B. LARNER



WASHINGTON CITY
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1922

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES**

**STACKS
AUG - 6 1974**

F191

C 6

v. 24

1922.

428431



**PRESS OF W. F. ROBERTS CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

VERBAL ORPHANS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Nathan Loughborough. Margaret Loughborough....	1
Foreign Heroes in Washington Parks. Margaret Brent Downing.....	8
History of the Church of the New Jerusalem in the City of Washington. Job Barnard.....	23
Northern Liberty Market. Washington Topham....	43
Some Notable Suits in Early District Courts. F. Regis Noel, LL.B., Ph.D.....	67
The Executives and Voters of Georgetown, District of Columbia. William Tindall.....	89
Rev. John C. Smith, D.D., and Other Pioneer Min- isters of Washington. Rev. Joseph Thomas Kelly	118
James Heighe Blake, the Third Mayor of the Cor- poration of Washington [1813-17].....	136
Art Life in Washington. Leila Mechlin.....	164
Governor Alexander R. Shepherd's Photograph. Wil- liam Tindall.....	192
Reprint from the <i>Daily National Intelligencer</i>	196
Clark Mills. Paper read before the Louisiana His- torical Society. W. O. Hart.....	200
Sketch of Elias Boudinot Caldwell by his grand- daughter. Notes by Allen C. Clark.....	204
Correspondence	214

APPENDIX.

Officers and Managers.....	220
Committees	221

APPENDIX—Continued

	PAGE
List of Members.....	222
Necrology	234
Proceedings of Society.....	235
Annual Report of Treasurer.....	238
Annual Report of Recording Secretary.....	240
Chronicler's Report, 1920.....	242
Annual Report, Curator, 1920.....	246
List of Communications to Society.....	249
Index	250

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE NO.	FACING PAGE
I. Scene of Washington Riot.....	50
II. Gen. Henderson Urging Rioters Not to Fire..	52
III. Convention Hall and Market.....	66
IV. Rev. John C. Smith, D.D.....	118
V. James Heighe Blake.....	136
VI. Alexander R. Shepherd.....	192
VII. Elias Boudinot Caldwell.....	204

TEXT ILLUSTRATION.

	PAGE
Square No. 1293, Old Number 123, Georgetown....	100

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

* Dr. J. M. Toner.....	1894-1896
† John A. Kasson.....	1897-1906
‡ Alexander B. Hagner.....	1906-1909
§ Dr. James Dudley Morgan.....	1909-1916
Allen C. Clark.....	1916

* Died July 29, 1906.

† Died May 18, 1910.

‡ Died June 30, 1915.

§ Died November 21, 1919

PREFATORY NOTE.

VOLUME twenty-four of the Records although delayed for a few months contains much important matter of interest to our members and historians of the Capital City.

Interest in Washington is rapidly growing and the many important contributions to its history contained in the published records of the Society are being appreciated by those who love the city for its past history and who are interested in its future.

Particular attention is called to the department of correspondence found in this volume at pages 214-217. Members of the Society are requested to send to the Editor any important historical matter, either by way of addition to or correction of statements made in the published communications. These should be in the form of short letters directly to the point and well authenticated. Such material may be very helpful and stimulate interest along lines not heretofore investigated and written about.

For the proper extension of our work we need new members. Applications should be sent either to the President or Secretary.

NATHAN LOUGHBOROUGH.

By MARGARET LOUGHBOROUGH

(Read before the Society, January 20, 1920.)

IN the days of Charles the Second two scions of a noted family became Quakers, and were promptly disinherited and disowned; these two, Loughboroughs, were the ancestors of three brothers who came to Virginia about 1768.

David Loughborough remained in Virginia; one brother went to Missouri and we have reason to believe that the third brother settled in New York. David married a widow Twining, neé Anderson, who, when she married the second time, had one son living, Nathaniel Twining. In 1772 a son was born to David Loughborough, whom he called Nathan.

I do not know where Nathan was educated, but he was a cultured gentleman, a writer, and a man of affairs. Before he was twenty-one he was Chief Clerk in the Land Office at Philadelphia, a friend of John Randolph of Roanoke, and of many other noted men. Upon attaining the age of twenty-one years he married Mary, daughter of James Webster of Harford County, Maryland.

In 1800 the Government moved to Washington, D. C.; Nathan Loughborough bought a house which is still standing on Bridge Street in Georgetown below the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, now owned by Mr. Birch; he also bought two hundred and fifty acres of land from Mr. Murdock who lived where the American University now stands. Mr. French had an original grant of which this land was a part. Nathan Loughborough built the house and stone barn that still stand on Loughborough Road in the

District, and called the place "Grassland,"* and moved there with his family. There is a portrait of Nathan Loughborough, now owned by his grandson, James H. Loughborough, painted by Polk, a nephew of Peale, the artist, and associated with him.

Nathan Loughborough was for several years acting Comptroller of the Treasury. While in office he found it necessary to temporarily change the spelling of the first part of his surname from "Lough" to "Luff," the misspelling of which having caused delay and confusion in the delivery of important mail. No one who has not borne the name can imagine in how many different ways it can be misspelled.

When "Grassland" was built there was only one neighbor, Gen. Uriah Forrest of Rosedale. Later, Mr. Joseph Nourse came and built his mansion nearby.

Nathan Loughborough believed in patronizing home industries. He was a large stockholder in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; was one of the chief promoters of the Rockville Pike; was President of that Company from its foundation until his death.

Although not a Roman Catholic, his sons were educated at Georgetown College and his daughters at the Convent. Both have become hereditary schools of the family, a great-great grandson being now a student at Georgetown University.

Nathan Loughborough refused to pay taxes in the District of Columbia, on the ground of "taxation without representation" being illegal. One of the noted suits in the District Courts of that day was that of "the U. S.

*Note—1. Title to this property, or a portion of it, was obtained by two deeds—the first from Thomas Beall, surviving trustee, dated December 5, 1804, and the second from Addison Murdock, dated July 12, 1805. In later days the land was known as "Grasslands".
Ed.

Marshal against Nathan Loughborough." Of course he lost, and I understand that when Porto Rico, after the Spanish War, took a similar stand, this suit of Nathan Loughborough's was the only precedent to which the U. S. had to refer.

When Major Peter organized a Regiment, Nathan Loughborough was a Lieutenant. In a book written by Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, entitled "Forty Years of Washington Society," she states, alluding to the invasion of Washington during the war of 1812, "The only news we have of the British invasion is from scouts under Nathan Loughborough, who brought the information that Montgomery Court House was burned, and we are anxiously awaiting any further news from them."

During the British invasion one of their sailors came to "Grassland" and asked a refuge. He was hidden in the old stone barn. He wished to become an American citizen, and remained in the District, becoming a citizen thereof.

Nathan Loughborough disliked Thomas Jefferson bitterly. He wrote for a Baltimore paper edited by a Mr. Shaefer. Manuscripts and letters which passed between them are still owned by the family. In one of Mr. Shaefer's letters he says, "Little Red Breeches is furiously angry. Has answered your article and written to me for your name."

The articles written by Nathan Loughborough were signed, "A Native of Virginia." He also wrote a pamphlet entitled "Sidney on Retrocession," advocating the return of the District to the States.

A letter inviting him to dinner at the White House, written by President Adams' secretary, says, "Mr. Adams wishes the pleasure of your company to dinner on Thursday, the 5th inst. at 3 P.M. Provision will be made for your horse. An answer is requested."

In those primitive days an invitation to the White House was not a royal command.

Nathan Loughborough was a magistrate in the District for many years. Dr. Busey, in his life history, related the following anecdote of him: "On returning from an errand in Georgetown, I was overtaken by Mr. Nathan Loughborough, then residing at "Grassland," who introduced himself to me, asking if I was a son of John Busey, and on my saying I was, he said he thought he recognized the horse I was riding. When we reached the entrance gate to Milton, his farm on the River Road, located about two miles from Tenleytown, he stopped and said he wished to offer me, in memory of his admiration of my father, a colt sired by his favorite "Ace of Diamonds," which I accepted with delight that can only be appreciated by a country boy. Mr. Loughborough was a large, portly, handsome man."

Nathan Loughborough shared John Randolph's love for horses. The latter gave him a horse, Rob Roy, who sired many horses in Maryland. Many letters of John Randolph are still in the Loughborough family. Many were sent to Richmond when John Randolph's will was contested, to be used as evidence of his sanity at the time the will was written. These letters will soon be published in a life of John Randolph.

Nathan Loughborough's wife died in 1844, and was buried at "Grassland." After her death Mr. Loughborough offered the place to his son Hamilton, then practicing law in Richmond, Va. His offer was accepted, and Nathan moved to his upper farm, "Milton," which was bought by him as an investment in 1808. It was a Dutch Trading Post built in 1700. There was a Fort at College Run, in Georgetown. The Indians came to "Milton" to trade and make arrow-heads, of which many are still found, as

well as old coins. About 1847 Nathan Loughborough married a second time, a widow, Mrs. John Magill Thomas, a sister of Robert Dunlop, of "Hayes." She had two children by her first marriage; the eldest, a boy named James, became a Presbyterian minister; the second, a daughter named Eliza, was the first wife of Joseph H. Bradley, Jr.

Nathan Loughborough was executor of the estate of Senator Joseph Lewis, of Virginia, of the Ross property, and guardian of the late R. Ross Perry's mother; also executor of the Anderson estate.

He died in 1852. The last time he went away from home was to vote at a presidential election. He died the same year and was buried at "Grassland." In after years, when William C. Whitney bought Grassland, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Loughborough (1st wife) were removed to Oak Hill. Generals Jesup, Scott and Craig looked over "Grassland" with the view to buying it for the Soldiers' Home, but I believe it had not sufficient water. Later, after the Civil War, General Grant wished to buy it but found the price too high. The second wife of Nathan Loughborough is buried in Wytheville, Va.

Nathan Loughborough had thirteen children, eight of whom arrived at maturity. His daughter Eliza married Dr. Bohrer; Sarah married Commodore Bissell, U. S. N.; Jane married John Hill Carter, of Virginia; Margaret died unmarried. His eldest son, Alexander Hamilton, born in Philadelphia in 1796, was educated at both Georgetown and Dickinson Colleges. When the war of 1812 broke out he received an appointment as ensign in the Navy and was assigned to the ship "Constitution." After the war his ship was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. There was at that time an insurrection in Florida, of Indians and Negroes who had seized a fort near the coast. When the vessel was off the coast of Florida, Alexander Loughborough was ordered to

take two sailors and get water for the vessel. As they landed they were fired upon. He was killed and one seaman wounded. The others escaped and left the body. I do not think it has ever been known what happened to it. General Jackson sent troops there to demand reparation but I do not know with what result. His second son, Hamilton, married Louisa Ricaud, and had twelve children, five reaching maturity. He practiced law until his health failed and then retired to "Grassland;" he afterwards bought "Milton" from the heirs. Both places were much injured by troops during the Civil War, especially his upper place, "Milton." The mill and miller's house were burned down by drunken soldiers and the wood was taken from the place to build Fort Bayard and other forts.

Hamilton Loughborough's eldest daughter married General E. D. Keyes, of McClellan's staff. His son Alexander was a lawyer and went to San Francisco to live. He died about twenty-two years ago. His second son, James Henry, enlisted in the Confederate army; was with Wise in West Virginia before the Seven Days' Fight, was transferred to the Tenth Virginia Cavalry under W. H. F. Lee, was Vidette at Yorktown, seeing the Confederate Troops retire and the Union Troops enter, was detailed to Stuart's Signal Corps and was Signal Officer for Stonewall Jackson in the Battles of Fredericksburg. He was in all of the important battles of Northern Virginia, was at Gettysburg, and surrendered at Appomattox. In 1865 he took the oath of allegiance, was given "Milton," where, at 84 years of age, he still resides with his family. He had two sons in the war with Spain.

Hamilton Loughborough's daughter Louisa married Edmond P. Zane, a Confederate soldier. His son and namesake was a graduate of West Point and was a Colonel in a Machine Gun Company in the World War, and was

wounded. He received the highest decorations given by both the Americans and the French.

Sarah Loughborough married Doctor E. L. Keyes, of New York. Her son, Col. Edward L. Keyes, was a surgeon in France in the late war.

Nathan Loughborough, third son of Nathan Loughborough, married a Miss Rose and settled in Virginia. His son, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, was given an appointment in the Army by President Grant. He died last winter. He had two sons and a grandson in the war with Germany. One was wounded four times.

Nathan Loughborough's third son, James Henry, was a surgeon. He bought a sugar plantation in Louisiana, and was the first to refine sugar in Louisiana. During an epidemic of yellow fever in New Orleans he devoted himself to the sick. He had evolved a theory that yellow fever was a violent form of malaria. He did not take the disease himself and made many cures. He was publicly thanked for his services by the Governor of the State. He married a Miss Morgan. Both he and his only son, Nathan, joined the Confederate army, he as a surgeon. His son was killed at Cotton Mountain in what is now West Virginia and Dr. Loughborough died soon after.

Nathan Loughborough the first, had many great, great grandsons in the late war, both officers and privates. One was killed, most of them wounded, many received decorations, some from foreign as well as the American Government.

FOREIGN HEROES IN WASHINGTON PARKS.

By MARGARET BRENT DOWNING.

(Read before the Society, January 20, 1920.)

ON MARCH 11, 1901, Mr. Samuel H. Kauffmann, one of the founders of the *Evening Star*, and for many years an outstanding figure in the development of the Capital City, read before this Society a paper entitled "The Man on Horseback," a valuable and most entertaining study of the equestrian statuary of Washington. For, even in Mr. Kauffmann's day, the parks were becoming peopled with the more or less illustrious dead, astride a steed, sitting, standing, reclining, and he found it imperative to devote his efforts to one class of statuary rather than to the total number. At the present writing, there are forty-five statues on the public domain of the Federal City and ten on privately owned property. Eleven of this total are equestrian. If, as Colonel Clarence S. Ridley, superintendent of public grounds and buildings predicts, the figure of Grant will soon be placed between the massive groups of bronze in the Botanical Gardens, there will be twelve equestrian statues to be admired in Washington before the present year is ended. This number is one of the largest which any city boasts in this country or in the world. Of the forty-five existing statues, eleven have been erected to honor men who were of foreign parentage and birth. Of these eleven, Pulaski alone is a man on horseback. It shall be my pleasant task tonight to resume the study of statuary in Washington only so far as it relates to these foreign heroes, with an especial attention devoted to the memorable group to be found in Lafayette Square.

Now the word hero is of elastic proportions and may be adjusted to fit any mental concept. For many, the imposing figure of Martin Luther, which stands so conspicuously at the intersection of Vermont Avenue, M and Fourteenth Streets, typifies a hero. This statue, though located on ground which is the property of the adjoining Lutheran Church, is as familiar a landmark as the figures on the public domain. Some may accord heroic qualities to the benevolent Dr. Samuel Christian Hahnemann, founder of the Homeopathic School of Medicine, whose presentation may be found on that bench, so reminiscent of Alma Tadema pictures, just below Scott Circle at Sixteenth Street. There can be no doubt in any mind that Christopher Columbus fits gracefully into this class, and certainly as a foreign hero, he holds priority. Daguerre, the eminent Frenchman, is entitled to all the honor received from the American Society of Photographers. His statue may be admired in the Smithsonian grounds. But, civilize man as you will, compel him to join Leagues of Nations, to uphold societies which have peace and progress as an end, yet you cannot extinguish the burning love which consumes his heart for the human fighting machine. A hero means the warrior whether he makes war on land or sea, so that the eleven aliens dwindle to seven heroes as we saunter through the Washington parks. There was an eighth statue, overlooking the noble river on which the American Capital has been erected, but the cynical smile of this foreigner is now obscured in a cobwebby corner of the War College basement.

Those who are familiar with the beginnings of the Federal City will recall that its founder, President George Washington, wrote the name "Lafayette" on the original map of L'Enfant, to designate the park which was to grace the square directly in front of the executive mansion. In the admirable paper of Mr. Kauffmann already cited, he

records the early efforts of the Congress to place an equestrian statue of the leader of the Continental Army in his name city, when such had been selected and built. This bill was introduced in the early part of 1783 and finally passed both Houses on August 17, and provided that "the United States of America in Congress assembled, ordered this statue in bronze to be erected within the year 1783 in honor of George Washington, the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States of America during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence."

It was manifestly impossible to execute this law, for the reason that the permanent seat of government was in 1783 still the subject of acrimonious controversy, and as an established city the existence of Washington dates from 1800, when President John Adams removed with all the federal offices and officials from Philadelphia. But it seems a well-attested fact that in the minds of the people this ancient law of the legislative branch was to see fruition in the centre of Lafayette Square, in the space now so spectacularly dominated with the uprearing steed of Andrew Jackson. So Old Hickory is surrounded by the heroes of foreign birth who gave such noble assistance in the war of the Independence, men whom he probably never knew in life and with whom most assuredly he was never associated in war. It is an impressive instance of this disregard for correct historic perspective which is criticized as a grave national defect. Few are optimistic enough to hope that this anomaly will ever receive official attention.

Jackson could be better placed on some of the lofty eminences in the greater Washington which stretches toward Rock Creek Park. Washington, the First Patriot, in the circle bearing his name, could be removed to the historic site intended for him by that Congress which

accepted his sword when the war was won. But those in control of the destiny of the Capital City are pre-eminently disciples of the philosophy of things as they are, as, witness the prolonged attempts of the Dupont family to replace the Admiral with a more artistic memorial to their hero and the protracted efforts of the American architects to remove the Lincoln column from the entrance of the remodeled Court House.

In the chronological order, the first statue erected in Lafayette Square, subsequent to the central equestrian figure was that of the Marquis de Lafayette. By act of Congress of March 3, 1885, \$50,000 were appropriated to defray the expense of purchasing statue and pedestal. In pursuing this course, the legislative body cannot be accused of undue haste. Many cities, particularly those in the former French possessions, New Orleans, St. Louis and Detroit, had honored the spotless young knight who became in the noble words of Daniel Webster, "the instrument through which the electric spark of liberty passed from the new world to the old." There is small reason to doubt that the congressional action grew out of the renaissance of gratitude which followed the dual celebration by the United States and France of the centenary at Yorktown. And there is abundant proof that Congress intended this statue and the group arranged on the pedestal, as a final token of its indebtedness to the French allies, since the figures below Lafayette include Count de Rochambeau and General Duportail, and Admirals d'Estaing and De Grasse. No ceremonies attended the unveiling of the Lafayette memorial on April 5, 1891. The statue made in France by the eminent sculptors, Falguierre and Mercie, was placed in position in the southeast corner of the park and exposed to public view when all was in readiness.

But an entirely different procedure marked the unveiling

of the monument on the opposite corner overlooking the busy scenes on Pennsylvania Avenue, that to the commander-in-chief of the French army of the alliance, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau. In this event, which occurred on May 24, 1902, ceremonial in the national capital reached its apotheosis. President Roosevelt, in zealously espousing the cause of honoring Washington's associate at Yorktown, at least as much as the young Marquis de Lafayette, had attacked Congress so vigorously that within a phenomenally brief time funds have been appropriated to purchase from Ferdinand Hamar a duplicate of the statue which adorns the public square of the quaint city of Vendome, near which Rochambeau had been born. Perhaps in apology for the lack of dignity attending the erection of the other memorial, Congress proposed to make this occasion one of tremendous historic importance. Representatives of the Rochambeau and Lafayette families and of other distinguished Frenchmen in the army of Louis XVI were invited and a war ship was despatched for them and for the special envoys sent by the French Republic. Among these were the chiefs of the army and navy, General Brougere and Admiral Fournier. President Roosevelt and General Horace Porter, that exalted friend of heroes, made addresses of convincing eloquence. M. Cambon, the French ambassador, spoke in behalf of his country, and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner and of La Marseillaise floated harmoniously over the old parade ground where the victorious armies of the American Republic have been reviewed since the first decade of the nineteenth century.

Though Lafayette in bronze balanced his superior officer, the Marshal de Rochambeau, one from 1891, the other in 1902, neither of these chivalrous French warriors take the precedence in the chronological order in offering assistance to the Continental Army. That honor belongs to the peer-

less champion of freedom, the noble Pole, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Lafayette, with the devoted Baron John de Kalb, arrived in the colonies in the summer of 1777. Rochambeau landed with his army at Newport in July, 1780. Baron von Steuben came upon the almost perishing soldiers of Washington in the autumn of 1777 in the wake of Lafayette and De Kalb. But the ink was barely dry on the charter of American liberty, signed July 8, 1776, before the great hearted friend of liberty, Kosciuszko, who had watched the struggle with ardent anxiety, had offered his fortune and his sword to the Continental Congress. His commission as an officer of engineers bears date of October 18, 1776, and he is thus the senior of those illustrious aliens whose timely aid contributed so potently in bringing about the final defeat of the British Army.

Of the four statues which surround Jackson in Washington's most ornate park, only that of Kosciuszko was a gift to the nation, the others in all cases and including other foreign heroes not in this park, except that of Frederick the Great, have been purchased by Congress. The splendid Polish officer, who had reached the rank of Brigadier-General and who was made a Major-General by brevet, when he received the thanks of the Continental Congress, was honored by his own compatriots, members of Polish-American societies and Polish-American citizens generally. The statue which stands on the northeast end, opposite what was the site of the Arlington Hotel, now covered by the monstrous many-windowed tower of the War Risk Insurance building, was accepted by Congress in April, 1904, and was finally completed and unveiled with elaborate ceremonial on May 11, 1910. The sculptor was Antoni Popiel.

Coming to the last memorial in this group, is Baron von Steuben, erected on December 7, 1910, a day as bleak and

depressing as the one on which Frederick's drill-master confronted the army at Valley Forge. Much history has been written since that day, and many of the names associated with the erection and unveiling of the von Steuben statue are not among the most admired in contemporaneous history. We find Count Johann von Bernstorff, suave and dapper, acting as grand master of ceremonies, the German-American Alliance in charge of all arrangements, and the "Watch on the Rhine" pealing out against the national anthem. But the debt owing to the Prussian officer cannot be affected by the record which later Prussians have written into history since 1914. The statue was the work of a German-American who had achieved considerable fame before this supreme effort, Albert Jacfers, a native of Elberfeldt, Germany.

It would require a bolder spirit than I possess to enter into a discussion of the artistic merits of this group of statuary, or even to attempt a résumé of the reasons which led the American Congress to take up the belated theme of honoring these heroes in the Capital of the nation which they had helped to establish. And not only those in Lafayette Square, but the other warriors in other parts of the city, Pulaski, John Barry, the Irishman, and John Paul Jones, the Scot. West Point had, as early as 1829, honored Pulaski, that fearless leader of horsemen whose predatory excursions into enemy country so fired the enthusiasm of the cadets, that he became a sort of patron saint for the future cavalry leader. Kosciuszko and von Steuben had received the homage of the nation in various ways, names of townships, counties, school buildings, historic societies for more than a century before their statues rose in Washington City. A cult of John Barry existed a full half century in Philadelphia prior to the appearance of his

statue in Franklin Square. These heroes are all clear-cut figures in the annals of our nation.

But apart from their grand historic proportions, each of these foreigners presents a fascinating study. Taking the four in the park where Jackson careens, the two Frenchmen, Lafayette and Rochambeau, the Prussian von Steuben, the Pole, Kosciuszko, we find the first two leaving happy homes and beloved families to smite the oppressor. Both, when their task is ended, return to these loved ones and carry the message of liberty and equality to the king-ridden land whence they had come. We find Rochambeau in the States-General scorning to recognize the old political divisions of the Bourbons, the nobles, the clergy, the third estate, seeing only the privileged and the unprivileged, casting his prestige and influence with the down-trodden peasant. We find him when chaos reigns in France, when the awful tribunal is established and heads are falling beneath the knife with a shuddering persistency, trying to rally his bewildered army, even offering his sword to those dread Powers, with words which are immortal and which should be the watch-cry of every true patriot—"France, whoever rules her, my best, my all."

We see Lafayette becoming the champion of liberty, civil and religious, and presently the author of a French Bill of Rights founded on the charter he had studied during his American career and which formulate principles which are the foundation stone of every constitutional government in Europe. We see in him as in Rochambeau a man of mellow virtues, who achieved much in the world of affairs and yet to whom that sustaining bit of philosophy made an irresistible appeal, "The end of all ambition is to be happy in your home."

Now in the other two, we find that unhappy affairs of the heart often turn out heroes of equally unblemished sheen.

Even the serious biographers of Kosciuszko lift a tiny portion of the veil in which he enshrouded his early years and show him pouring out the ardour of his brave young spirit on a lady who looked coldly on his suit. We see him replacing that devotion with a passionate love of right and justice and becoming the peerless knight of freedom. He won even the admiration of his foes, as, see the care with which the Romanoff tyrant Paul obtained his release from the fortress where he had been confined since the futile revolution led by Poniatowski. Such a stainless knight was Kosciuszko that he refused to join Napoleon in his invasion of Poland because of his parole of honor to Paul, the Emperor, dead these many years. Another Romanoff emperor, Alexander, ordered the remains of the noble patriot removed from Switzerland to the royal burial vaults in the Cathedral of Cracow. He had gathered from every famous battleground of Poland sufficient earth to rear a mound one hundred and fifty feet high to this champion of liberty.

As a man, the Prussian, Baron von Steuben, stood cold and aloof as he looks upon his pedestal on the northeast side of the park. He lived and died alone. In a humble log house erected on land granted him by Congress, near the present city of Utica, New York, the grim messenger found him a few days after his sixty-fourth birthday, November 28, 1794. He was buried by his neighbors in the splendid isolation of the primeval forest. His biographers note that he never married, that he suffered disappointment in his early life, and that he carried with him always the medalion of a lovely woman, that he had often been seen to press the portrait to his lips and heard to murmur that "she possessed a matchless soul." It was before the mad era of historical investigation and the farmers of Oneida County reverently placed the portrait and a few

faded letters found with it, in the coffin of the hero. And so the very name of one who exerted such a dominating influence on the life of a man who was destined to train and drill the farmer soldiers of the triumphant army, is to remain unknown. From Washington to the latest historian of the colonial epoch, von Steuben has been firmly placed in the gratitude of the nation. We may not subscribe entirely to the claims of German-Americans, that von Steuben was the "father of the American Army," any more than with the enthusiastic champions of Barry, who call him the father of the American navy; yet it would be difficult to see the triumph at Yorktown without the presence of von Steuben at Valley Forge and during the terrible months when blood stains on the snow proclaimed the passing of the colonial troops on their retreat beyond the Delaware.

Along Pennsylvania Avenue, where it detours in front of the Treasury, we find just below Fourteenth Street, the splendid equestrian statue of Count Casimir Pulaski, the only foreign figure astride and one of the two heroes, the other being De Kalb, who laid down his life for the cause he had espoused. The statue was ordered by Congress by Act of February 27, 1903, and was unveiled on the same day and with a similar program as that which attended the ceremonies of Kosciuszko in Lafayette Square. The sculptor was also a Pole, Kazimierz Chodzinski. According to many, he has achieved the most notable equestrian success yet recorded in this city. There is a grandeur and dignity about both rider and steed and a wealth of picturesque detail which sets it apart from the rather commonplace figures which are mounted in the Washington parks. The Germans were desirous of having von Steuben a man on horseback. But they were forced to choose whether they preferred him in the group where he is now, or elsewhere astride.

But it would be manifestly impossible to conceive Pulaski other than mounted, since all his most memorable achievements are inseparable with charges of cavalry. Pulaski landed in Boston a few weeks after Lafayette, who arrived in the South. Within a month he had served gallantly in the battle of the Brandywine and had secured promotion as a Brigadier in charge of cavalry, and from this time his name is written gloriously among the contributory causes of colonial victory. After Brandywine he was worthily engaged in the battle of Germantown and in the Jersey campaigns. Resigning his commission he organized a Polish legion, at the head of which was carried the banner which Longfellow has sung in the stirring lyric "The Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." Pulaski fell mortally wounded by a shell while commanding the American and French army of defense at Savannah. He was hurried on board the *Wasp* to be taken north for better medical treatment. But he died soon after the vessel put to sea and was buried with military honors in the deep waters which wash the tiny island of St. Helena off the South Carolina coast at Charleston. The Polish cavalry officer in bronze was erected in Savannah many years ago and his name is honored in every civic way. It is of peculiar interest that in the first diplomatic mission which the recreated state of Poland has sent to the Western republic, one of its members bears the name Pulaski and is of the same distinguished line.

In the two heroes of the brine, John Paul Jones and John Barry, there have been honored men who, though of foreign parentage, were at the time of the revolutionary war, citizens of this country. As a consequence they cast their lot with the patriots who had appealed their cause to the God of battles. They are thus distinct from the men who came from Europe to offer assistance and having rendered it, returned to their own land. Von Steuben alone

threw his lot with the people he had helped to make free. De Kalb and Pulaski fell on the field of honor, so that Rochambeau, Lafayette and Kosciuszko were the only ones who felt that their mission was accomplished after the victory at Yorktown. But under happier conditions there is no doubt that both Pulaski and De Kalb, who were men fighting for an ideal, would have returned to their native land. John Paul Jones was a Scot and his life-story is as thrilling as any tale of Cooper's and bristles with pirates, bandits, redemptionists and flights from oppressors. Bare-foot and ragged he was taken into the home of that splendid Southerner, Wiley Jones, and adopted as a son. In gratitude, the man born Paul adopted and vowed to make the name of Jones famous, that his entire debt might thus be repaid. The long search of General Horace Porter for the remains of the intrepid naval commander is fresh in all minds. The mausoleum was erected as it should have been, at Annapolis, and about the same time, the sturdy figure of the hero was erected in Potomac Park, the date being April 17, 1912. Splendid ceremonial marked the occasion, many patriotic societies gathered for the event and also to celebrate the battle of Lexington, the anniversary of which falls on the 19th. The sculptor is Charles H. Mihans, who also made the Hahnemann figure.

The statue of Commodore Barry was erected in the central edge of Franklin Square, where it faces Fourteenth Street, on May 16, 1914. Barry was a native of Ireland and had come to this country in his boyhood. He had already accepted a commission from the State of Pennsylvania to harass British shipping wherever possible when he obeyed the higher mandate from Congress. Irish Catholics of Philadelphia, conspicuous among whom was the revered historical writer Martin I. Griffin, carried the project of erecting this statue to fruition. John Boyle is the sculptor.

Though the tutelary deity of the warlike Hohenzollerns has been taken from the pedestal on which he was proudly placed November 19, 1904, he is nevertheless entitled to passing notice, among the foreign statues which adorn the Capital. This was a gift from the former Kaiser to the Government of the United States as a return courtesy for the many bestowed upon the Imperial brother, Henry of Prussia, during the memorable visit of 1903. Though the ceremonies fell far below the brilliancy which marked the unveiling of the Rochambeau memorial, and did not equal those six years later when the two Polish heroes were uncovered, yet as much pomp as President Roosevelt could command at the time marked the occasion. He made a fine address, and his close friend, Baron Speck von Sternberg, then the German ambassador, made another, and all eminent German-Americans were in attendance. Looking back on the occasion it is marvelous that so keen a political student as Roosevelt conceded so much to the friendship of Frederic the Great or II, as he is modestly called on the statue.

The most biased German biographers of Frederic admit that his reluctance to see Hessians depart for America took root in his anxiety to get those same hirelings into his own army. Nevertheless, while it may not be sound philosophy, or even a just mode of appraisal, it is true that a man is judged by the results of his acts and not by his intentions in performing them. Frederic's action in refusing those last Hessians passage through Prussian soil aided Washington in a critical epoch. No use to argue that eventually the cause of right would have prevailed. It would have prevailed if Lafayette had never come, if Rochambeau had not brought such gallant reinforcement. Yet this calm reliance on the abstract principle of an all-prevailing justice in the scheme of the beneficent Maker of Heaven and of earth, does not conflict with the concrete debt of gratitude

which is acknowledged to France, to Poland, and even to Prussia, not only for von Steuben, but for the cynical friend of Voltaire, Frederic of Hohenzollern. The removal of that statue because of lamentable events connected with the late war did not meet the approval of thoughtful people. It savors too much of that national hysteria which is perpetually working to keep this country in a rôle of mediocrity. The President who placed Frederic II on the exalted eminence before the War College was as great a patriot as he was an historical student. To set aside his estimate is to acknowledge no reverence for past, present or future, and to place the solemn decrees of history on the shifting basis of a political campaign platform.

The most superficial reference to Frederic suggests that pregnant theme of the mercenaries engaged by the enfeebled military authorities of Britain to suppress their "rebellious colonists" to quote Lord North, who hired them. There were 29,166 of these, and since more than 18,000 came from Hesse-Hanau, the name Hessians has been indiscriminately applied to them all. Of this number, 853 were killed, totally crippled, taken prisoner, or deserted their employers to make peace with the military authorities of the colonies. From the burning words of Lord Camden we may learn that the better element in England opposed the enriching of the coffers of these avaricious German princelings. The hiring of soldiers was likened to the slaughter of cattle in shambles, and, as a dastardly attempt to suppress constitutional liberty, was the reproach of all mankind. The experiment cost the ministry of Lord North its existence and also the fabulous sum, for those times, of 7,000,000 pounds sterling. As a military experiment it was most disastrous and was soon abandoned. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army, not a single mercenary was under arms, though as an old writer unkindly put it,

"there were some Tories, Hessians and blacks behind the earthworks who were surrendered with the soldiers."

The Capital City moved slowly towards rewarding the illustrious heroes who helped to win the independence, and there are yet debts to be repaid. When the brave De Kalb fell, Congress voted him a statue. It remains to be placed among his colleagues. No bronze has been reared to the commander of the French fleet at Yorktown, Admiral de Grasse. No honor has ever been paid to Beaumarchais the man who sent Lafayette, von Steuben, De Kalb, and eventually the French army under Rochambeau. Perhaps in time that debt also may be paid and we shall see the friend of Franklin, Beaumarchais, enthroned among the foreign heroes in Washington parks, the worthiest of them all.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By JOB BARNARD.

(Read before the Society, February 17, 1920.)

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, the scientist, philosopher and theologian, was born January 29, 1688, in Stockholm, and died March 29, 1772, in London. Many of his books were printed in London, and distributed to libraries, or sold to individuals. They were written in the Latin language, and were first read by scholars, and it was but natural that the clergy of the Church of England should be among the early readers and believers of the new ideas to be found therein.

Rev. John Clowes, of Manchester, England, learned some of the doctrines the next year after Swedenborg's death; and in 1778, assisted in forming a new church society in Whitefield, near Manchester. For more than fifty years, Mr. Clowes read, translated, and preached new church doctrine in the established church, to the acceptance of his people.

It seems an interesting fact, that Swedenborg's death should have occurred so nearly at the same time that the American colonies became restless, and revolution imminent.

Another interesting fact is, that the first Continental Congress assembled September 5, 1774, was opened by prayer by an Episcopal, who was made Chaplain of the Congress, and who was a believer in the doctrines of the new church, Rev. Jacob Duche, rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

The first new church house of worship in America was built in our near-by city of Baltimore, and dedicated January 2, 1800. Rev. John Hargrove was the Minister of the Baltimore Society when this building was erected; and when Jefferson was inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4, 1801, he, and a committee of his congregation, sent a letter of congratulation to Jefferson, and received a friendly reply from him, dated March 11, 1801.

So it may be said that Democracy, and Swedenborgian doctrine, and the Federal Congress, and Government Headquarters, came to this city about the same time, namely, with the beginning of the last century.

On December 26, 1802, Rev. Mr. Hargrove preached at the new Capitol, before the President and forty members of Congress, and some sixty persons in the galleries, "on the leading doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church;" and again, on Christmas day, 1804, both of which sermons were published, and were the first of the kind ever delivered in this city. (See "Theology pamphlets," Book No. 40, documents numbered 13 and 14, in Congressional Library.) At that time there were several persons here, or in the adjoining States, who had some knowledge of these doctrines.

One of the most active in making the doctrines known, was Mrs. Mary Arnott, wife of John Arnott. She was the aunt of Mrs. Margaret Milburn, who was one of the early members of the Washington Society, when it was organized. The Arnott's lived on 7th Street, near the steamboat wharf. They were members of the Presbyterian Church on South Capitol Street, near B Street, where Rev. Reuben Post was pastor, and John Coyle, Jr., Clerk.

Mrs. Arnott had borrowed some New Church books from Ferdinand Fairfax (the son of Bryan Fairfax, and the father of Wilson M. C. Fairfax), about the time the British were in Washington in 1814, and she became an

enthusiastic believer, and talked the new doctrines freely. She loaned the treatise on Heaven and Hell to her pastor, Mr. Post, which he is supposed to have read.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnott, in 1820, were cited to appear before the Session of their Church, and answer as to their alleged heresy; and Mrs. Arnott wrote an able defense, but declined to appear in person; and because they did not appear when cited for the third and last time, they were both suspended from the sacraments of their Church by a vote of the Session.

Mrs. Arnott was a native of Northumberland, England. She never heard but two New Church sermons, and they were preached by Rev. Manning B. Roche, of Philadelphia, in the Protestant Methodist Church on Congress Street, Georgetown, in 1830. She died, May 12, 1835, aged seventy-five years.

There were other people in the city, who were interested about this time; among them, Mr. and Mrs. Coad, natives of England, who came here from Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel; James N. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. French; Miss Pringle; Steven Ustick; Dr. Wing; Leonard Whitney; Dr. Nathaniel C. Towle; and Mr. A. Thomas Smith. Most of the men last named were clerks in the executive departments, and when Jackson's administration began, they were dismissed to make vacancies for new men, on the theory of party government then in vogue, that "to the victors belong the spoils."

Dr. Towle was the first Recorder of Deeds of this District, and lawyers and title-examiners are familiar with the record books in the office, bearing his initials, "N. C. T." Dr. Towle came prior to 1838, with his wife and her sister; and they lived at Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and the first meetings for New-Church worship were held at his house.

In 1839, Mr. Smith came, and meetings were held in his house, and in the Unitarian Church, corner 6th and D Sts., on the site of the present Police Court, on Sunday afternoons. Dr. Towle and Mr. Smith were the readers. Many still living in this city will remember that Mr. Smith was the father of Mrs. John J. Halsted, whose husband was for years a prominent patent attorney here.

In the fall of 1839, Rev. Nathan C. Burnham, of New York, preached several times in the Medical College at the corner of 10th and E Streets. In 1840 meetings continued to be held at this building until it was destroyed by fire. Two meetings were then held at the residence of Mrs. Milburn; and thereafter at other private houses, until the College building was restored, when they were again held there.

In 1841, June 2, Rev. Richard De Charms came to Washington from Philadelphia, and baptized Miss Pringle and Mrs. Milburn, and instituted the first New-Church Society in this District. It was a small Society, and Mr. A. Thomas Smith was the leader. No records are found of this Society, but meetings were held at the Medical College, at the City Hall, at the schoolhouse at the foot of Capitol Hill, and at Temperance Hall, on E Street, between 9th and 10th, where Marini's dancing academy was later located. Rev. Mr. De Charms preached twice in the last named place. The readers who conducted the services during this time were Messrs. A. Thos. Smith, Richard K. Cralle, S. Yorke Atlee, Rufus Dawes, Lynde Elliott, and Wilson M. C. Fairfax. In 1844 a meeting was held in the council chamber at the City Hall, on Sunday evening, for the purpose of forming a society of the New Jerusalem, and the following names were recorded as members:

Catherine E. Smith, Margaret Milburn, Margaret Clarke, F. M. Towle, Richard K. Cralle, A. Thomas Smith, Samuel Yorke Atlee, John Cranch, Clement Humphreys, N. C.

Towle, Strickland Kneass, Marsh B. Clark, Wilson M. C. Fairfax, and T. S. Arnold. At this meeting Mr. Smith read the constitution of the first society, and said it bore date June 20, 1841, but no minutes of its proceedings could be found. It is most probable that it was abandoned by common consent.

In 1845 meetings were held at the residences of Chief Justice Cranch, Mr. Fairfax, Dr. Towle, Thomas Bartlett, and James Crutchett. Judge Cranch was associate Judge and Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, first appointed by Adams in 1801, and appointed Chief Judge in 1805, by Jefferson, and he was probably on the bench longer than any other United States Judge, having served 54 years. He was intimately acquainted with the Dawes family, having studied law with Judge Thomas Dawes, of Massachusetts, the father of Rufus Dawes, the poet. Judge Cranch's daughter, Bertha, married Rufus Dawes, and his family and the Dawes family, were all readers of the New-Church literature, and many of them members of New-Church Societies.

On March 16, 1846, a letter was sent to Rev. Benjamin F. Barrett, of New York, signed by twelve persons, requesting him to come and organize them into a Society of the New-Church. The letter was signed by Rufus Dawes, F. E. Dawes, N. C. Towle, E. M. Towle, Wilson M. C. Fairfax, James Crutchett, Elizabeth Crutchett, Thomas Bartlett, Jr., S. A. Makepeace, Sarah Simms, Harriet Barber, and Elizabeth Braiden.

Elizabeth Crutchett, Stella A. Makepeace, and Harriet Barber do not appear as signors of the Constitution, when the society was instituted, on April 12, 1846, but the other nine all signed as the first members of "The Washington Society of the New Jerusalem." On the same day, Mr. Barrett preached in the Hall of Representatives of the

United States, at the Capitol, on "the progressive nature of regeneration." The meeting in the afternoon was at the residence of James Crutchett, Bethel Cottage, on C Street near North Capitol Street. This frame house was still standing, until the condemnation of the land for the plaza between the Union Station and the Capitol, caused it to be removed about 1915.

Stella A. Makepeace died the day before the Society was formed, and was buried April 13, 1846, Mr. Barrett conducting the funeral.

While here, Mr. Barrett delivered five lectures in the Unitarian Church. Rev. Joseph Auger was then pastor, and Mr. P. Thompson, chairman of the church committee of the Unitarian Church Society.

The money required to pay the expenses of Mr. Barrett's visit, and the several lectures and addresses and services by him while here, was \$45.00. The newly organized society was assisted by friends in raising this money, and a list of the donors, and amounts by each, may be found in the old records, as follows:

"Wilson M. C. Fairfax, Treasurer, charged himself with the following contributions:

1846, April	Dr. N. C. Towle.....	\$10.00
	Rufus Dawes	3.00
	James Crutchett	3.00
	C. A. Humphreys.....	5.00
	J. T. Hartley.....	3.00
	Wm. G. Cranch.....	5.00
	Wilson M. C. Fairfax.....	7.00
	Thomas Bartlett, Jr.	5.00
June 10	James Crutchett	5.00
July 1	Dr. Ferdinand Fairfax, of King George County, Va.....	5.00
Nov. 5	"	5.00

1847, Jan.	3	J. Crutchett	5.00
Mar.	6	Rufus Dawes	2.50
May	31	Wilson M. C. Fairfax.....	4.00
			<hr/>
			\$67.50

This fund was more than required to pay all said expenses, and the balance was appropriated to meet any other proper expense of the society.

Dr. Ferdinand Fairfax, of King George County, Va., was the son of Bryan Fairfax, the Eighth Baron Fairfax. Ferdinand was the beneficiary under the will of his uncle, George William Fairfax, who was the early companion of George Washington, and associated with him in surveying the Fairfax lands in Virginia. Ferdinand's father, Bryan, was a life-long friend of Washington. He became an Episcopal clergyman in 1789, and soon after took charge of the parish in Alexandria.

At the meeting of the newly formed society, held on April 14, 1846, the following action was taken.

"Whereas, this society recognizes the important uses of a church in a larger form, and desires to co-operate and be connected with such a church;

"Therefore, Resolved that we desire to be represented in, and to co-operate with, the General Convention of Societies of the New Church in the United States, so far as we may feel free and see it to be our duty to do so; and that we now elect three delegates to represent the Washington, D. C., Society in said Convention to be held in Philadelphia in June next."

Messrs. Dawes, Towle, and Crutchett, were appointed such delegates.

The society was duly received as a member of the Convention for the first time, early in the session in June,

1846, in Philadelphia. See the Convention Journal of 1846, printed in New-Church Magazine of that year.

Later, and prior to 1853, the following additional names were signed to the constitution :

Robert Arthur,	Mary Arthur,
George W. Hall,	Z. H. Hall,
Anna M. Hall,	S. Yorke Atlee,
S. S. Randall,	D. L. Parkhurst.

Robert Arthur was a brother of T. S. Arthur, the proprietor of "Arthur's Home Magazine," and the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," and many other much-read stories. In a book entitled, "The Good Time Coming," published in 1855, he was accused of verging on Swedenborgianism.

The Anna M. Hall named above later became the wife of Dr. Robert Bruce Donaldson, the well-known dentist for many years in this city. She is still living at this date, 1920.*

In 1858, Dr. N. C. Towle, Rufus Dawes, and Elias Yulee, were appointed a committee to revise the constitution. Mr. Yulee was a brother of David Levy Yulee, who was at that time a U. S. Senator from Florida.

In 1859 the revised constitution was adopted, and an effort was then made to have all the members of the society sign the same, in the order of their having become members of the New Church. This resulted in a partial list, the best that seemed possible, and the names and numbers are as follows, as gathered from a record found among the data kept by the Secretary.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Margaret Milburn, | 3. A. G. Pendleton, |
| 2. Zeruha H. Hall, | 4. Selina C. Pendleton, |

* She died Feb. 21, 1920—3 days after this paper was read to the Columbia Historical Society.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. Selina D. Pendleton, | 24. John Hitz, |
| 6. A. Thos. Smith, | 25. Hannah A. Cranch, |
| 7. John Cranch, | 26. Julia M. Baldwin, |
| 8. Charlotte D. Cranch, | 27. Garaphelia B. Howard, |
| 9. E. Yulee, | 28. Lenora H. Fox, |
| 10. R. Yulee, | 29. Lucy C. Dawes, |
| 11. Alice L. Yulee, | 30. John Calvin Newton, |
| 12. Wm. G. Cranch, | 31. Alexander H. Lynch, |
| 13. Levi Beach, | 32. Perly S. Gates, |
| 14. Hollis Amidon, | 33. Hannah S. Bowman, |
| 15. Geo. W. Hall, | 34. E. Wallace Sylvester, |
| 16. G. Alfred Hall, | 35. Samuel B. Wright, |
| 17. R. B. Donaldson, | 36. Cynthia Kasson, |
| 18. A. M. Donaldson, | 37. Mary A. Clampitt, |
| 19. Rufus Dawes, | 38. Mrs. Fannie Halsted, |
| 20. Elizabeth E. Dawes, | 39. Mrs. Bertha A. Hart, |
| 21. H. Baldwin, | 40. Mr. A. Kasson, |
| 22. Jabez Fox, | 41. Mr. John Henry, |
| 23. Warren C. Choate, | 42. Mrs. Eunice J. Doty. |

John Cranch and Wm. G. Cranch, were sons of Chief Judge Wm. Cranch. John was an artist, and he painted the portrait of his father that hangs in the General Term court room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

It is likely that some of these people became members later than 1859, and that there were at the time the revised constitution was adopted, several other members whose names do not appear in this list.

The society soon attempted to acquire a house of worship of some kind, where regular meetings could be held. In 1847, a room was rented of Capt. William Easby, in a frame building at the foot of Capitol Hill, and fitted up for the use of the society for services. It was a commodious room, originally prepared for an artist. Seats, cushions,

and other furnishings were put in, and in June of that year, it was first occupied as a church for worship. The rent up to January 1, 1848, was remitted by Capt. Easby.

In 1852 a committee was chosen to undertake the building of a church for the use of the Society. John Cranch, Pendleton and Crutchett, constituted the committee. A lease was made by William G. Cranch to the trustees of the Society, Oct. 12, 1852, of lot 4 in Square 685, for the yearly rent of \$10, with contract of sale if \$1,000 be paid within ten years.

On the receipt of this lease and contract, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building of the church. Among those who contributed are many who were members of other churches, or of no church, thus showing that the business men and citizens of Washington were desirous then as now of helping in any enterprise that appealed to them to promise a new improvement to the community.

So many of these names are known to the older residents of the District of Columbia, whose children and grandchildren are still here, that I have thought it would be interesting to record some of them in this history. The amounts subscribed were not large, \$100 being the largest, and \$1.00 the smallest, as I find from the report of the committee. Most of the donors were local, although a few were from Virginia and Maryland.

Selina Barclay,
A. G. Pendleton,
James Crutchett,
D. S. G. Cabell,
G. W. Hall,
Selina Pendleton,
Mary E. Dawes,
Brashear & Mitchell,

Lewis Kengla,
Wm. W. Corcoran,
S. S. Whiting,
Elisha Whittlesey,
Wm. M. Wood,
Thos. DeKalb Harris,
A. M. Knight,
George M. Fox,

George Walloston,
A. Y. P. Garnett,
Geo. & Thos. Parker,
L. Haslip,
John Hitz,
W. H. Upperman,
J. B. Clark,
C. Miller,
Gen. Chase,
B. T. Jackson & Bro.,
S. S. Randall,
Thos. Cathcart,
Anna Fairfax,
Mr. Dunnington,
P. T. Marceron,
Brooke B. Williams,
J. W. Chubb & Bro.,
N. F. Cabell,
Erastus Brooks,
J. R. Piper,
F. Dankworth,
Albert Rolls,
J. C. Tennant,
J. F. Brown,
J. Foy,
W. C. Greenleaf,
Rufus Dawes,
Wm. G. Cranch,
Robert Arthur,
A. G. Hall,
Mrs. E. H. Pendleton,
Elizabeth Dawes,
Lucy C. Dawes,
Wilson M. C. Fairfax,

Thomas S. Forrest,
George J. Abbott,
Thos. Bartlett,
John Purdy,
Mr. Eubank, Jr.,
J. C. Wilson,
J. M. Smith,
Ed McCann,
J. M. Moore,
O. Fairfax,
Joseph Welsh,
Mr. Staples,
Dr. Busey,
Mr. Choate,
Mr. Butterfield,
R. P. Anderson,
W. J. Maher,
Mr. Wurdeman,
C. C. Fowler,
Claggett, Newton, May & Co.,
J. W. Baden,
W. G. Parkhurst,
Mrs. K. Appleton,
Mr. Watson,
Maxwell Woodhull,
T. J. Skirving,
J. H. Townsend,
Mr. Greenleaf,
Mr. Lambert,
W. P. Elliott,
A. B. Fairfax,
Mr. Lowell,
Frank A. Elliot,
Willard Hotel,

James Adams,	J. W. Maury,
Margaret Milburn,	John A. Smith,
Jonas Green,	S. E. Bruser,
J. V. N. Thorp,	George Mathiot,
Roger C. Weightman,	Wm. H. Birch,
John M. Jamison,	P. M. Pearson,
Mr. Stanford,	Wm. B. Todd,
Wm. T. Griffith,	S. T. Pendleton,
Robert Farnham,	Lt. R. B. Riel,
Hon. (David Levy) Yulee,	Capt. Slack.
Selina D. Pendleton,	

The church was built on the east side of North Capitol Street, between B and C Streets, almost opposite the house that was erected by George Washington, and which was known for years as the "Hillman House." For sometime after the church was built, it was used by the society for regular meetings, with lay readers. Rufus Dawes, not a regularly ordained minister, was for several years the leader, and he often read sermons prepared by himself before the society was organized, and afterward; and at a meeting in 1848 it was voted, that he be desired to consider himself at liberty to introduce as many original sermons as convenient.

Some differences arose between members, soon after the church was built, and several united to form another organization, known as "the New Church Association of the City of Washington." This association made application to rent the church for the purpose of public worship Sept. 15, 1855, but the society could not rent the property to the association; and so informed Mr. John Cranch who had asked for it for the association.

Soon after that, Dec. 13, 1855, a meeting was held, brought about through the kindly intervention of Mr. Dawes, and several interviews between the two organiza-

tions, and at which it was agreed that the society should destroy so much of its record as was contained on pages 25 to 33 inclusive of its minutes, which was done by cutting out and burning the leaves, and the members who had withdrawn returned, and harmony was restored, and a regular record of the proceedings of the society has been kept from that date to the present time.

Rev. Arthur Brickman, of Baltimore, came over and preached on several occasions, having been suggested to the society by Prof. George Bush, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In 1857, after the Rev. Jabez Fox, from Michigan, had done satisfactory missionary work here, he was employed as the first regular pastor.

In July, 1858, Mr. Fox preached his farewell sermon, and returned to Michigan as the Chaplain of the Penitentiary at Jackson.

Mr. A. Thos. Smith was then appointed Reader and he conducted the services for the next five years.

At the annual meeting in April, 1862, a committee was appointed "to inquire upon what conditions an ordained minister can be obtained, and the probability of the society being able to give him a support."

This committee failed to find a satisfactory man, and so Mr. A. Thomas Smith continued as leader, until September, 1863, when Rev. Jabez Fox, who had returned to this city as a clerk in the Treasury Department, was again engaged as pastor. Mr. Fox, and Mr. Abiel Silver, were both ordained by Rev. Thomas Worcester, June 16, 1849. Before that time, Mr. Fox had lectured and preached, and edited and published new church papers, and was pretty well known in the then West, namely, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was the first ordained new church pastor in this city, coming first in the spring of 1857, and remaining until July 6, 1858. Then returning here, Sept. 6, 1863,

36. *Records of the Columbia Historical Society.*

he remained permanently a well-known resident of Washington from that day, until his death, Oct. 3, 1898, barring a few missionary trips. He was invested with the office of General Pastor June 1, 1884, and continued as pastor of this society, until September, 1886, leaving the Treasury Department, and devoting all his time to pastoral work for the last two years of his term.

He was then sent out on missionary work, by the General Board of Missions, and made one extended visit to Europe, where he preached in many churches, and met with hearty welcome.

As the first pastor, and whose term was almost twenty-five years, from early in 1857 to late in 1886, less an absence of five years, it may be interesting to mention him more fully.

He was born in Berkley, Mass., Oct. 7, 1817, and died in Washington City, Oct. 3, 1898, at the age of 81 years.

He was of Puritan ancestry, and New England was always dear to him. Before he began preaching he was an editor and publisher of a political paper in Michigan, *The Patriot*.

He also published, *The Medium*, a new church semi-monthly paper, which was moved from Detroit, where he was pastor in 1850, to Cincinnati, where it was edited by Rev. J. P. Stuart, for a while, and Feb. 1, 1863, the name was changed to "The Messenger," and it was later taken to New York, and published as a weekly journal of the General Convention, under the name of the *New Jerusalem Messenger*. The same paper has been continued to this day, being now published in Chicago, and the name changed again to *New Church Messenger*.

On November 28, 1870, a group of new church members became incorporated under the name of the New Church

Union of Washington, D. C. The officers of this body for 1870 and 1871, were as follows:

John Hitz, President,
John W. Hunt, Vice-President,
C. E. Prentiss, Secretary,
Edward Cranch, Asst. Secretary,
F. R. Goodridge, Librarian.

Board of Trustees

R. B. Donaldson,
J. J. Halsted,
Horace Hatch,
John Hitz,
John W. Hunt,
R. D. Mussey,
C. E. Prentiss,
H. C. Spencer,
Willard Lee Wellman.

This organization was quite active for several years.

It opened a book and reading room at No. 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, and published a monthly paper entitled *Good Tidings*, and *Good Tidings Lesson Papers* for Sunday Schools, which became great helps to Sunday School teachers and pupils, and others interested in the Swedenborgian doctrines.

At this time regular services were only held in the church on North Capitol Street at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, so the Union had a reading meeting at the Book Rooms on Sunday evening, which was well attended.

The *Good Tidings* was discontinued in 1879, and the activities of the Union gradually grew less until its work was wholly suspended.

In 1886, Rev. Eugene D. Daniels, of Toronto, Canada, was installed as pastor, but only remained a little more than one year. After temporary supply for some months, Rev.

William B. Hayden was elected pastor for a term of six months. While he was here, on Saturday night, February 9, 1889, the church on North Capitol Street, from a defective flue or overheated furnace, was destroyed by fire. The next morning services were held in the Spencerian Business College Hall, then on D Street near 7th. Afterward the meetings were held in Metzert Hall, 519 12th St., and National Law School Hall, 1000 E St., for some months; then, on Sept. 7, 1890, at the little Episcopal Church on Dupont Circle, known as the "Church of the Holy Cross," but which was called by the new tenants, "The Church of the Holy City." Here the meetings were continued until September, 1894, when for a few Sundays they were again held at Spencerian College Hall, until Oct. 7, 1894, they were moved again to the National Law School Hall, then at 818 13th St., where they continued until the present church building, at 16th and Corcoran Streets, was erected. There the first service was had on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1895.

On April 10, 1889, Rev. Frank Sewall was elected pastor. He was then in Europe, and returned and began his duties Nov. 1, 1889, and continued until his death, Dec. 7, 1915. Mr. Sewall was a native of Bath, Maine, a member of the famous family of shipbuilders. His brother, Arthur Sewall, was the candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Wm. J. Bryan, when he ran for President in 1896 against Wm. McKinley. Mr. Sewall was pastor of this society for a little more than 26 years. He came to Washington when there was no fixed place for meetings, and his steady and constructive work for a permanent place for meetings was crowned by the completion of the National Church and Sunday School Building, some three years before his death.

When the church on North Capitol Street was burned in

1889, Mr. Hayden suggested that it would be a proper thing for the church at large to co-operate with the Washington Society, and build here in the Capital a national church, larger and better than could be built by the society alone. The idea was enthusiastically endorsed by the Society; and so when the General Convention met here in May, 1889, the matter was considered, Mr. Hayden proposing it, and Mr. Francis A. Dewson, of Boston, the Treasurer of the Convention, presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to take charge of the building of a house of worship in this city, and thus the work was begun.

The Committee at first was composed of the following persons:

Wm. McGeorge, Jr.; George Burnham, and E Burgess Warren, of Philadelphia; Francis A. Dewson and David L. Webster, of Boston; G. Woolworth Colton, of Brooklyn; Mordaunt Bodine, and H. W. Guernsey, of New York; Milo B. Stevens, of Cleveland; George S. Merrill, of Cincinnati; Joseph Sears, and Joseph R. Putnam, of Chicago, Henry C. Spencer, John Joy Edson, and Job Barnard, of Washington.

Before the buildings were finished many of these were succeeded by others, and when the parish house and S. S. rooms were finally completed, only four of the original fifteen members remained on the Board of Trustees, namely, McGeorge, Guernsey, Edson, and Barnard.

The committee began to gather funds from the whole country; a committee from the Washington Society searched for a suitable lot; finally 4 lots were purchased on 16th Street, making a frontage of 88 feet on east side of 16th Street, and 110 feet on south side of Corcoran Street.

A chapel, or small building to be used for a Sunday School room, and also for meetings of the congregation, was first

contemplated to be built at the rear part of the lot; and in time, when money was in hand, the main auditorium was to follow. When this plan became known, Mrs. Nancy B. Scudder, widow of Judge Henry A. Scudder, formerly of Boston, Mass., but who then resided in this city and was a member of the Washington Society, conceived the idea that if the Sunday School rooms were built first, it would be a long time before the main auditorium would be erected; and to prevent this she decided to execute her will and leave a considerable portion of her estate to the Washington Society, to be used for building the main body of the church. Her will was executed accordingly on the 19th day of September, 1893, and on Dec. 15, 1893, she died, and her will was admitted to probate and record soon thereafter.

The committee then changed its plans, and in order to have the benefit of this legacy, decided to build the main structure first, and leave the Sunday School rooms and parish house to follow, when they could.

She made several bequests to individuals, and to the Homeopathic Hospital, and then made the Washington Society of the New Jerusalem her residuary legatee.

The Society received from her estate about \$44,000, all of which was applied to the cost of the building of this church. In addition there were donors from thirty-three States, and from Canada, Scotland, and England, and the District of Columbia, aggregating over \$60,000.

The property is held in trust for the Convention by the successors to the original fifteen members of the committee appointed by the Convention in 1889, and their successors, and the Washington Society is the permanent occupant of the building.

The church has a number of fine memorial windows, all of historical value for those who may be interested in the New Church.

The large creation window in the west end of the auditorium, in the gallery, was contributed by the Ladies Aid Society in memory of Judge and Mrs. Scudder. It was built by Lamb, of New York.

The seven windows in the chancel are in memory of deceased ministers who were well known in this country, namely, Wm. B. Hayden, Richard de Charms, John Randolph Hibbard, Chauncey Giles, Abiel Silver, Jabez Fox, and John Worcester.

These chancel windows represent the seven churches of Asia, at Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, and express the promise that the spirit made to those of each group, if they overcame and lived faithful to the end.

There are other windows,* one on the south side of the nave, in honor of Prof. Henry C. Spencer, who was president of the Society when he departed this life, Aug. 30, 1891; one on the north side, a large window in memory of Maskell M. Carll, who was a former President of the General Convention; and the high window, on the south side, symbolizing the Transfiguration of the Lord, and the figures of Moses and Elias, and the two apostles, John and James, placed in honor of Dr. Sewall, who was so closely connected with this church building from start to finish.

The Sunday School and parish house building was completed about 1912. The General Convention has held 5 annual sessions in this National Church, namely in the years, 1896, when it was dedicated, and in 1904, 1912, 1915, and 1919. The last known as the Victory Convention.

The present pastor of the Society is Rev. Paul Sperry,

*Since this paper was prepared, another beautiful window has been placed in the north side of the main building in memory of Rev. Samuel Swazey Seward, who was Secretary of the Convention for many years, and President for twelve years. It represents three scenes from the book Isaiah.

who succeeded to the pastorate upon the death of Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall. Mr. Sperry is also secretary of the Convention's Board of Missions. He is a graduate of the New Church Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., and of George Washington University of this city.

The architect was Prof. H. Langford Warren, of Harvard University, with an assistant in Washington, Mr. Paul J. Pelz, who was one of the architects of the Congressional Library Building.

NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET.

By WASHINGTON TOPHAM.

(Read before the Society, March 16, 1920.)

THERE is probably no institution in our city more vital to its welfare, and of more daily interest and concern to our people than the city market-house. This was recognized in the early history of our city as provision was made for a market-house as early as 1801, nearly a hundred and twenty years ago.

The history of our market houses, their dealers and patrons, would be no small part of our city life and activities, and in view of this, I have thought that a larger place might well have been given them in the records of our city's history.

Much that has been written relative to our markets has been given in paragraphs incidental or connected with other matters, and it has been no easy task to put such together in consecutive form.

For many of the facts here given I am indebted to Mr. W. B. Bryan, Dr. Wm. Tindall, *The Evening Star*, *The National Intelligencer*, and a number of our old and respected citizens who were connected with old Northern Liberty Market.

Among my earliest recollections is the old Northern Liberty Market. I lived, the first ten years of my life within three squares of this market, and I remember going there often with my mother during, and after the Civil War.

Old Northern Liberty Market stood on a public space containing 400,000 square feet, formed by the intersection

of New York Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue with K Street.

Before the city was laid out in 1800, this land was a part of the parcel known as Port Royal, and was owned by Lynch and Sands, who were among the original proprietors of the District of Columbia.

As early as 1843 definite efforts were made to establish a market at this place as shown by this article from the *National Intelligencer* of Monday, January 16, 1843:

"Northern Liberties Market Cause:—The subjoined communication, written by a respectable citizen who takes a lively interest in the concerns of this city, and who is a property holder in the Northern Liberties, will attract the notice, we presume, of all local legislators. We think that the subject is deserving of prompt consideration on the part of the City Council, and that, we have no doubt it will receive. The convenience of those citizens who reside within the Northern Liberties, now become so populous and respectable, seems to justify an acquiescence on the part of the City Councils in the required accommodation.

"Market House in the Northern Liberties. A large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties was held last Friday evening at Mr. McLeod's academy, for the purpose of memorializing the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council upon the propriety and necessity of establishing a market house at the intersection of Massachusetts and New York Avenues. We learn that this point was originally set apart for a market house in laying out the city, and that part of the ward is now so thickly settled that we think the time has arrived when their convenience should be accommodated. The petition does not solicit the aid of the Corporation, but merely asks to be allowed to erect the building by private subscription. It is desired, however, that the laws of the Corporation,

relative to markets may be made to extend to this one also; and it is hoped that the Councils will not longer refuse the petitioners the permission to erect the building, which seems to be called for by the loudest necessity."

It was in strict conformity with the requirements of the organic act of May 15, 1820, that the Congress of the United States conferred upon this corporation power and authority to occupy and improve for public purposes this public and open space.

Almost the entire body of residents and property holders in the immediate vicinity united in an application to the City Councils for the establishment of a market at that point. And in accordance with the application, an ordinance was passed authorizing its erection.

This act, approved by the Mayor, W. W. Seaton, March 11, 1846, was duly assented to by President James K. Polk, on the 20th of the same month.

The Northern Liberty Market was named such because of its location, which was within the boundaries of that part of the city known for many years as Northern Liberties, and was said to be bounded by "English Hill" and the commons on the east, the first ward on the west, down town on the south, and the "Slashes" on the north.

These were somewhat imaginary boundaries, and as near as they can be drawn by streets; the lines of Third or Fourth Street west, O Street north, Fifteenth Street west, and G Street, north, encompass that section.

Bryan's "History of the National Capital" states that as early as 1837, the section north of G Street and east of Twelfth, came to be known as the Northern Liberties, a term, presumably borrowed from Philadelphia; and that this locality was fast developing and attracting attention as a population center.

The name Northern Liberties, brought here from Phila-

delphia, as stated, came to stay, and by a fire company, two or three temperance organizations, three market-houses, clubs, etc., it has been brought down to the present generation.

In the early forties, what is now Mt. Vernon Square was a common and the name covered the neighborhood.

The market when first erected was a small brick structure on the west line of Seventh Street, when it was opened in 1846, but it was afterward enlarged by the addition of a similar one-story brick building on the south side, and did duty as the market place for the northern section of the city, till under the Board of Public Works in 1872, it was razed, a period of just twenty-five years.

It may be convenient at this point to give a brief description of the plan of the market house, for the purpose of showing the location of the different classes of stalls.

Originally the market house was a small brick structure running from the building line of Seventh Street westwardly about one-half the distance to Eighth Street, having two aisles running east and west, with rows of stalls upon the southern side of the south aisle, another along the north side of the north aisle, and a row of double stalls or stands along the center arranged in the form of squares; that is to say, between each four stalls and the adjacent four stalls or stands there were short aisles communicating with the main aisles. Subsequently this brick structure was extended through to Eighth Street, the arrangement of stands being similar to that already described, and between the old part and the new addition, what may be termed a main aisle ran north and south.

As the market business increased with a proportionate demand for room, extensions were made, first on the south side of the brick structure. This part of the extension was increased till it reached the street on the south side of the

square, sometimes known as K Street and sometimes as New York Avenue, there being another street known as K Street on the south side of the square. This southern addition or series of additions, extending westwardly to Eighth Street, formed much the larger portion of the market building or space. The main aisle, running north and south, just above referred to, was continued through this new part to the street, abutting the square on the south, and the two other aisles running in the same direction, north and south, were made, one near Seventh Street and the other near Eighth Street. On the north side of these additions, backed against the south wall of these brick structures, was a series of stalls practically set apart for the business of the butchers and so occupied at the time of the destruction of the market.

At a still later period in the history of the market, another addition, or frame structure, was built on the north side of the original brick building, and this extension covered two rows of stalls or stands, one abutting the north wall of the brick structure and the other on the opposite side of an aisle running east and west.

Besides the stalls or stands within the limits of the market house, spaces were sold upon the sidewalk or foot paths surrounding the market. These spaces were utilized by the erection of a bench on which to display the articles for sale, and a roof, sometimes a mere awning, and in some cases a tarred and gravel roof, to protect the occupant from the weather.

City directories of Washington have been issued since 1822, but the name, Northern Liberty Market, or Northern Market, is not mentioned in any of them until 1850.

The directory of 1850 gives the name of Wm. B. Wilson as clerk of the Northern Liberty Market, who probably was the first appointee to fill this office.

In the Washington Directory of 1822, by Judah Delano, is this reference to "Clerks of the Markets": "The regulations of the Corporation respecting market-houses, require a clerk to be appointed annually for each one, whose duty it is to attend the same during market hour, inspect all articles offered for sale, decide all differences between buyers and sellers, seize all articles offered for sale for a certain weight, which he may find deficient, and see that the regulations respecting markets are duly observed; and cause the Market-house to be swept every day immediately after market held therein shall be over. He receives a compensation of seventy-five cents for every market day he attends." It is very probable that the duties have since been lessened and the compensation increased.

By 1840, the section known as Northern Liberties was developing so rapidly that authority was secured, through an ordinance passed Nov. 5, 1840, to establish a fire company, and an engine house was built on Mt. Vernon Square, in the center of Eighth Street about on the south line of the parking, as the home of the Northern Liberty Fire Company. Later in the forties the armory of the Walker Sharpshooters (named after the gallant Sam. Walker, killed in Mexico) was located here. This building contained the only hall in this neighborhood.

In 1855 the city erected a building on the public space or triangle, bounded by New York Avenue, L, Fifth and Sixth Streets, Northwest, which was occupied by the fire company and later as a school. It was rebuilt in 1875 and is now the Abbott Public School.

By an ordinance passed May 27, 1855, it was provided that the public markets should not be held in any other than the following places: The Western Market in the First Ward; Center Market in the Third Ward; North-

ern Market in the Third Ward; and the Eastern Market in the Sixth Ward.

The Mayor was authorized to nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint Commissioners to have charge of each of their markets, and their duties defined and compensation fixed.

What is known as the Northern Liberty Market House Riot occurred on June 1, 1857, and arose from the attempt of the Know Nothing party to prevent the participation of naturalized voters in the election at this time to fill some of the city offices.

Dr. Wm. B. Magruder had been elected Mayor just a year previous as the fusion candidate of the Democrats, Republicans and Free Soilers, against the Know Nothing Candidate, Silas B. Hill, by a margin of 13 votes only, out of a total of 5841 votes. This defeat of the Know Nothing party in Washington did not end their activities, for in this city election of June 1, 1857, a gang of 14 election strikers, or "Plug Uglies" from a club of that name, came over from Baltimore on the morning of June 1st, gathering in their train many of the disorderly elements in this city, and proceeded to the polling place at the Northern Liberty Market, on the south side of Mt. Vernon Square between Seventh and Eighth Streets.

The anti-Know Nothing voters were driven away. The police were defied and helpless. Mayor Magruder appealed to President Buchanan for troops. His request was referred to Secretary of the Navy, who promptly ordered out a hundred and ten marines from the Navy Yard, under Maj. Tyler and Capt. Maddox, who marched to the polling place, where they found a party of the disorderly element awaiting them with a six pound brass cannon, brought by the rioters from the old Anacostia Engine House, and placed under the Northern Liberty Market shed at the

corner of Seventh and K Streets. Mayor Magruder addressed the crowd, which by this time numbered about 1500 persons, and demanded that the polls be opened. His demand being refused, the order was given the marines to fire. A section of the marines then advanced under Maj. Tyler and took possession of the brass cannon. The mob, retiring, threw stones and fired pistols at the marines, one of whom was wounded. The marines were then ordered to fire, with the result that six persons were killed and twenty-one wounded, among whom were Justices Goddard and Dunn, officers Deggs and Birkhead and Gus. F. Klopfer, Chief of Police Capt. Baggott, ward commissioner R. B. Owens, Col. Williams, of the land office, Geo. D. Spencer, Geo. McElfresh and others. As a result of the voting in this and other precincts, the union or anti-Know Nothing ticket was successful.

Early in 1860 a petition signed by a number of respectable citizens was presented to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, asking for the removal of the Northern Liberty Market as a nuisance, to another locality, stating further that the long, low, ranges of sheds which compass it on the east, west and south sides are anything but pleasant to look upon. They further contended that it should be removed as it was occupying the public streets.

The select committee of citizens to which the communication had been referred by the Secretary of the Interior, replied at length contending that the market was not occupying the public streets, but public areas or spaces, a part of the original plan or system of providing public spaces for public uses. Signed by C. S. Jones, Thos. Sheckles and John B. Turton.

The patrons of the Northern Liberty Market did not have the advantages of street railways in 1860. At this time a line of omnibusses ran up Seventh Street as far

APR 20, 1867.]

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.



SCENE OF WASHINGTON RIOT

as L Street, and M Street was then spoken of as the limits of the city, and so continued until about 1867.

By 1863 this market had the advantages of the Seventh Street car service as far out as M Street, and by the close of the Civil War the Ninth Street extension of the Metropolitan system as far as Rhode Island Avenue, which was not continued further north until 1873.

In 1870 the Columbia line was built, passing on the south side of the old Northern Liberty Market. Old Northern Liberty Market had an important advantage in its location. The country trade was then principally down Seventh Street to the two most important markets. At the time of the building of this market it was stated by the *National Intelligencer* that Seventh Street was the leading business street.

Seventh Street was paved with cobble stones until late in the seventies, when they were taken up and replaced with Belgian block.

The western portion of Mt. Vernon Square as I remember it in the sixties, was enclosed by a picket fence, and at the corners entrance was through wooden turnstiles. These were to prevent the entrance of animals which were then permitted in the streets. I remember often seeing geese, sheep, hogs and cows driven through the streets. On one occasion it is authoritatively related of Hon. John P. Hale, while walking along our city streets, "that a great pig ran against him, knocking him flat on his back against the pavement."

Among the more important buildings and residences which I recall in the sixties, facing the Northern Liberty Market and what is now Mt. Vernon Square, are the Southern Methodist or Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, recently torn down to make place for the new building for the National Association of Machinists. This church was

built by Dearing and Morsell, then members of the same fifty-one years ago, and I well remember its construction. After the church was finished and the burden of debt rather heavy, a way out was provided by these two liberal members in personally liquidating the final payment. Prof. Joseph Daniel, of public school fame, led the choir for many years.

Mr. W. W. Burdette lived north of the market at No. 805 K Street; Mr. Geo. W. Knox at No. 803 K, Mr. Lem Towers at No. 807 K and Mr. Alexander H. Young, the grocer, at N.W. corner of Eighth and K, and the residences of Maj. A. C. Richards and Mr. Jedediah Gittings just above on Eighth. Between Seventh and Eighth Streets on K, in No. 711, lived Valentine Harbaugh, the druggist, and W. T. Griffith, a leading tailor for years, at 705; 713, Noble D. Larner; 717, Col. Wm. G. Moore, and on the northeast corner of Eighth Street George S. Gideon, at one time President of the Washington & Georgetown R. R. Co. W. D. Spignul's coffee store was on the N.W. corner of Seventh and K Streets; Wm. Dunkhorst's tobacco store on the northeast corner, displayed for years one of the familiar wooden Indians in front of the door; Ruppert's restaurant on the southeast corner of New York Avenue and Seventh; Gustav Hartig's hardware store northeast corner Seventh and K Streets; directly in front of Mr. Hartig's store on what is now a most attractive public parking, and opposite the old market, small circus shows were given under a single tent. Afterward they were allowed to show west of the market on the unoccupied part of Mt. Vernon Square, a portion of which was the cattle market. An old, three-story frame building, occupied by Geo. M. Barker's sash and door mill, known as Noah's Ark, occupied the end of the square at Seventh, Massachusetts Avenue and K Street, razed long since to make place for the handsome brownstone and brick Home Savings Bank;



GENERAL HENDERSON URGING RIOTERS NOT TO FIRE

here the public hay scales were located for years. On the southeast corner of Seventh and Massachusetts Avenue, the "Oriental Restaurant" of Augustus Coppes and several low gable-roofed frame buildings, replaced by the fine brick buildings of the Jackson Furniture Co., and on the southwest corner of Seventh and K Streets, the grocery store of Wilson and Schultz; Chas. Dismer's restaurant next on the west, and the paint store of Richard Riggles; W. F. Reamer's furniture store on the corner of Eighth. A-frame residence was opposite on the southwest corner of Eighth and K Streets. I well remember Burnett's old pottery, just a block below, corner of Eighth and I Streets, adjoining the Hebrew Temple property. A grocery store was in the frame building at the southeast corner of Ninth and K; and on the southwest corner, the brick residence of Mr. Chas. P. Wannall, the yard enclosed by a high brick wall, running down Ninth Street to the alley. This property was owned by Mr. John C. Harkness for many years. At the southwest corner of Ninth and K Streets was the 6th Precinct Police Station, Lieut. Kelly; and next the corner of New York Avenue and Ninth, one of the voting precincts, a good place to keep away from during election times in those days.

With my brother, I was detained in the above station house for an hour or two, one evening because an officer had detected us carrying some pieces of new lead pipe from our newly finished home on Massachusetts Avenue, at my father's orders. Had the telephone been in existence then our detention would have been briefer.

Brown's grain and feed store was on the end of the block at Ninth, Massachusetts Avenue and K Street, where the new marble M. E. Church South has recently been built; previously Mr. Temple's fine residence. At the northwest corner of Ninth Street and Massachusetts

Avenue was the fine three-story brick residence of Mrs. Sarah A. Graves, built in the fifties, afterward the home and office of Dr. J. Ford Thompson.

In the early seventies the people of Washington were brought face to face with the prospect of general city improvements on a larger and more extensive scale than ever before. Alexander R. Shepherd dominated the new city government, and was much praised and condemned. It was while under a congressional investigation in 1872, that he said that "he concluded that the Board of Public Works had been created for something or nothing, and if for anything, it was to devise and carry out as rapidly as possible some system of improvements, in order, that in this respect the Capital of the nation might not remain a quarter of a century behind the times."

Among the large improvements which followed under the direction of the Board of Public Works none were productive of more censure and condemnation than the summary destruction of Northern Liberty Market. For a quarter of a century this had not only been the market house of North Washington, but the business home of hundreds of market men and women, and a most successful institution financially as well. And the feeling and resentment that existed at that time on the part of the market people, dispossessed and deprived of their satisfactory and long established business place, is as keen today among those who survive.

On September 3, 1872, at about eight o'clock in the evening a large force of workmen in the employ of the Board of Public Works, suddenly appeared at the Northern Liberty Market at Seventh and Massachusetts Avenue, with picks and axes and rapidly tore down the buildings and sheds and cleared the square. Some of the dealers were on hand arranging their stocks and display for the following

morning; other dealers hearing of the demolition of their properties promptly appeared on the scene and remonstrated with the workmen but no effective resistance or delay was offered.

Interference or delay by injunction proceedings had been well provided against, not only by reason of the time selected for the destruction of the market, but by the fact that the Vice President of the Board of Public Works, Alexander R. Shepherd, had invited the Judges of the District courts to partake of his hospitality that evening at his country home, Bleak House, five miles north of the city.

With my brother I was present that evening, and mingled with the workmen during their work of destruction. So also was my cousin Millard Fillmore Bates with his terrier dog catching the rats and mice, as hundreds of them ran back and forth in quest of new shelter. As the sheds were tumbling down in all directions, a portion of the roof of one fell upon my cousin killing him instantly. Many years afterward, Congress awarded several thousand dollars to the surviving members of his family. One of the dealers in the market, John Widmayer, while giving orders to take down the sign over his stall, was killed by the sign falling upon him. The work of demolition was accomplished very rapidly and with a good deal of orderly precision. The scene that greeted the eyes of the people the following morning was one not to be forgotten.

There were over 100 claims for damages arising from the destruction of the Northern Liberty Market, aggregating \$592,215.00.

The Auditor of the District of Columbia, after eleven years investigation, from January, 1887, to November, 1898, had materially reduced the amount of the claims, and recommended the payment of the sum of \$128,578.00, involving 73 of the 100 or more claims submitted.

By the act of January 26, 1897, and the amendment of March 4, 1909, Congress directed the payment by the District of Columbia of the claims of property owners in the Northern Liberty Market for damages on account of the destruction of their property, and claims arising from the purchase, rent or use of stalls, etc., to the extent of \$130,766.08.

It was said that before the Northern Liberty Market was demolished, the stall holders valued their holdings at \$1,000 and upward.

Some of the things we used to see in the markets during and after the civil war, we do not get now, and are almost forgotten:

Who remembers—

William Oliver Shreeve, the berry man, selling the finest strawberries to be had in old Northern Liberty?

James Lavender & Sons' dried fruits and vegetables beautifully displayed right on the southeast corner of old Northern Liberty Market, where the brass cannon had been placed in the riot of 1857?

The Fish Stands, where "purty fish—live fish" were sold at five pounds for a quarter?

Large sturgeon, sometimes weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, making delicious steaks and stews?

The celebrated Washington Pie, made of stale bread, gingerbread and cakes, 1½ inches thick, large, generous slices only 5c and 10c per slice?

Dr. Bates' Celebrated Tonic Beer?

Jester's Celebrated Pawnee Medicine Root?

Unsworth's perambulating soda fountain, lemon, strawberry and sarsaparilla flavors at 5c per glass?

Several weeks before the destruction of the market, the authorities had given the marketmen notice to move, as the market buildings were in the way of proposed improve-

ments. They refused to leave although temporary structures had been provided for them on the lot on the east side of Seventh Street, between O and P Streets, northwest, which site the government had recently acquired. During the sixties it had been covered with government barracks and now to accommodate the market dealers suddenly forced out of their old market, stalls and sheds were hastily constructed here for their use by the authorities.

Although some distance to the north of their former places of business, and farther from the center of population and business traffic, many of the market men took advantage of this opportunity and rented stalls in what was then supposed to be temporary sheds.

Other dealers from the Northern Liberty Market went to Center Market.

The unexpected often happens and it was true in this move, for what was intended to be a temporary market at Seventh and O Streets became a permanent and paying one, and in a few years these dealers formed an association known as the Northern Market Co., and purchased the ground immediately opposite on Seventh Street, from Michael Hoover, then known as Rathwell's Garden, and built a brick market house thereon, which has proved a financial success ever since.

Sometime previous to the destruction of the Northern Liberty Market, indeed before the burning of the Center Market, the city authorities realizing the unsightly, unstable and unsanitary condition of our city markets, which had provoked so much unfavorable comment and criticism, had been planning elaborately to provide adequate and satisfactory market houses in various parts of the city, and to carry out which the legislature had authorized a bond issue of \$300,000.00, of which however, but \$152,000.00 was issued. Land was bought at Twenty-first and K Streets,

where a market house was begun in 1872, and ground leased on H between Second and Third Streets northeast, where the old K Street building was removed and erected.

The legislature had endeavored to select a site for a market in North Washington and appointed a Joint Committee on Markets, a sub-committee of which, composed of Messrs. Geo. F. Gulick, J. G. Carroll and Wm. Dickson, constituted for the purpose of selecting a site for a northern market, reported on Dec. 1, 1871, favoring the purchase of Square No. 515, located between K and L and Fourth and Fifth Streets northwest, as the most central and convenient locality for a market in the northern section of the city.

As a result of the dissatisfaction over the loss of their business at the Northern Liberty Market, and the hasty manner of their ejection therefrom, some of the dealers formed an association, known as the Northern Liberty Market Company, to erect a new market house in north Washington. As there had been a difference of opinion among the legislators as to the most appropriate site, so there had been among the dealers themselves. Some wanted to purchase the flat-iron shaped block just across Seventh Street, to the east, bounded by Sixth and Seventh and Massachusetts Avenue and K Street. Others wanted the site favored by the legislative committee previously referred to, at Fifth and K Streets.

The newly formed Association of dealers decided in favor of the latter site as the most available.

This was known as the "Savage Square" site, or square No. 515, bounded by Fourth and Fifth and K and L Streets northwest.

It had been the residence of George Savage, who purchased the same July 1, 1859. Going back to the beginnings of property in the District, like Mt. Vernon Square,

it was also a part of the parcel known as Port Royal, owned by Lynch and Sands. Mr. Savage retained this property about twelve years, and on July 8, 1871, conveyed to his two daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Woodward and Ada A. Savage, the west half of square No. 515, "for natural love and affection and \$10.00."

I well remember "Savage Square" as it was in the sixties, a large, attractive place, well fenced around with the large house near the south center of the lot facing K Street. In these days Mr. Savage was an ardent temperance advocate, and before Gov. Shepherd lowered the grade of Seventh Street four or five feet, necessitating the addition of a half dozen new granite steps to the already extensive Patent Office approach, Mr. Savage gave temperance lectures every Sunday afternoon to large audiences from these steps. Mr. Savage kept a hardware store with two good show windows, and on one occasion, was interrupted by one of his hearers, asking "what he was going to do with all those corkscrews in his window."

On January 27, 1874, The Northern Liberty Market Company consummated the purchase of the west half of square No. 515, from the Savage heirs, heretofore mentioned, for \$110,000.00.

In 1871 it had developed upon Wm. A. Cook, then corporation attorney, one of the most astute lawyers in the District, to examine the title of this property for the government, then planning for new market sites; he did not consider the title then vested in the two daughters as altogether satisfactory, in fact not what might be called a good title. I recently had in my hand the record of the transfer of this property from Lynch and Sands, when it was a part of Port Royal in 1793, down to the sale to the market company, and I observed that the names appearing in the transfer of the property to the market company, in-

cluded Geo. Savage, Susannah Savage, his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Woodward and Ada A. Savage, his daughters.

Mr. James H. McGill, a Washington architect and builder, was employed as architect and superintendent of construction, and plans commenced for the building of a new market, the company incorporating Feb. 23, 1874, under the name of the Northern Liberty Market Company.

A temporary market was erected on the east side of the lot to accommodate the dealers until the permanent structure was available. This was a well built and extensive affair, and was ready for occupancy on Saturday, June 27, 1874, and the opening is thus described in the *Evening Star* of June 29, 1874.

"The neighborhood between Fourth and Fifth and K and L Streets northwest presented quite an animated appearance on Saturday afternoon and night, June 27, 1874, occasioned by the opening of the Northern Liberty Market on Savage Square.

"The rapidity with which this market house has been constructed, with all the necessary fixtures appended, has attracted considerable attention and astonished the natives thereabouts, and goes to show the vim of the dealers, and that they mean business. The opening event had been heralded to the public on Saturday morning by means of a band of music, drawn by a four horse team, in an open wagon, on the sides of which was displayed the following inscription, in large letters: "Northern Liberty Market open tonight—Savage Square."

"After making the circuit of the city, the team drove to the market house at three o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, and a large American banner flung to the breeze from the flagstaff on the south end, amid cheering and music. The visitors and customers soon began to flock there to inspect the interior, all nicely fitted up with 304

stalls, which were laden with all the commodities usually offered in our markets—the dealers in their places, with their scales and measures ready to serve all.

“Inspector Wolf was on hand, and stated to the *Star* reporter that he had been through the stalls, and had never before seen a better stock of meats, vegetables, fruit, etc., in any market than was there displayed.

“This temporary building is of wood, 324 feet in length and 68 feet wide, contains eight rows of stalls, all separated by passages, thus making each one a corner stall.

“Gas and water have been introduced, one jet to each stall, chopping blocks, hooks and all the paraphernalia, and when lighted up, later in the evening it had the appearance of a well established market house. The butchers occupy the center rows of stalls, with bacon, butter and vegetable stands on either side. The company has given orders for an extension, making room for fifty additional stalls.

“It is the intention to keep this market, at present, open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and Saturday afternoon and nights, if necessity requires it.

“The plans for the permanent structure, which is to be of brick and granite, have been completed and adopted by the company.”

Three days before, on June 24, 1874, the *Star* had the following:

“The sale of stalls in the new sheds of the Northern Liberty Market Co., on the Savage Square property, by Mr. Thomas Dowling, auctioneer, was held yesterday, until near sun down, and over 200 were sold. The sale of the remaining stalls will be resumed this afternoon at 2 P.M.”

In July following, the work of construction upon the permanent New Northern Liberty Market began under most favorable circumstances. James H. McGill was the architect, and the contractors and builders were Robert Clarkson,

Augustus Davis, C. C. Martin and J. C. Walker, and the iron work and massive steel trusses supporting and forming the immense roof, said at the time to be the largest single span roof unsupported by girders or central columns, in the country, were furnished by the Architectural Iron Works of New York.

James A Hoffman, John R. Kelly, Theodore Barnes, Geo. M. Oyster, Sr., were said to be the leading spirits and most active and ambitious for the success of the new undertaking. James A. Hoffman, was the first President of the company, Theodore Barnes, Treasurer, and Geo. W. King, Clerk.

The work on the new structure was carried on during the summer and fall of 1874 without interruption until the big north wall, which was to be 126 feet wide by 85 feet high, was nearing completion, and Mr. Clarkson remonstrated with the architect against its completion at that time, stating that the wall would not stand without additional strengthening or supports. Upon thorough investigation it was decided to add abutments to this wall, when the work was resumed, and by Nov. 14th the big steel trusses were being placed in position, and a large photograph taken of the building at this juncture, which I have had the pleasure of seeing.

In the *Evening Star*, of Jan. 4, 1875, I find the following: "The new spacious market building erected by the Northern Liberty Market Co., on Savage Square, fronting on Fifth Street, between K and L Streets, being nearly completed, the sale of stalls commenced at eleven o'clock today in the center of the new building, and was attended by a very large crowd of dealers and others. Mr. Thomas Dowling was the auctioneer, and the sale of stalls was to the highest bidder. The rental prices of the stalls were \$5.00 and \$10.00 each per month for upkeep. Mr. John

R. Kelly secured the first choice of butcher's stalls No. 204-206 and 208, for which he bid \$3,350.00. John Ruppert secured the second choice at \$2,500.00 for stall No. 304 on the main aisle. Theodore Barnes secured No. 306 and 308, for \$2,550; M. C. Weaver, stalls No. 314 and 316 for \$2,550.00; Joseph Prather, No. 326 and 328 for \$2,550.00; J. A. Hoffman, President, No. 226 and 228 for \$2,200.00; Henry Buscher, Benj. S. Elliott, Louis Kengla, B. F. Hunt, M. Menke, J. C. Fearson & Sons, Wm. A. Coburn, Rudolph Eichhorn, James Lavender & Son, Wm. Heine, John Hammond, H. Homiller, Wm. Greenapple, M. Glorius, John Hoover & Bro., Chas. Brown & Bro., Joseph Weyrich, J. D. Faunce and others, names familiar and well remembered, also purchased stalls." The sales were dated from Jan. 1, 1875, and were for 99 years.

The following is a description of this spacious market house, as given by the *Evening Star*, of Jan. 4, 1875: "It covers the whole of the west side of Savage Square, bounded by Fifth and K and L Streets northwest. The enclosed portion consists of one immense room, 324 feet long, 126 feet wide, 35 feet high on the sides, and 85 feet in the center, without a single interior column or obstruction. The foundation walls are of stone, and on account of the marshy condition of the ground, had to be started twelve feet below the surface. The walls of the superstructure are of red brick, laid in white mortar, with arches of pressed brick laid in black mortar. The belt and sill courses, keystones and exterior trimmings are of gray granite.

"The entire frame work of the roof is of wrought iron, about 209 tons of iron being used. The roof is supported by 14 arched trusses, each of a single span of 126 feet.

"The frame work of the roof is boarded with narrow planed boards, with the finished side down, and the out-

side covered with tin. A skylight and ventilator 20 feet wide extends along the center of the roof, the entire length of the building.

"The floor of the building is paved with large flags of North River bluestone, laid with a fall of four feet in the length of the building, so that when water is turned on from the numerous pavement washers, inserted in the floor, it can be thoroughly washed out. Five wide aisles extend the length of the market, and fifteen extend across the building, with stalls on each side.

"There are 284 stalls. The building is sewered and supplied with water, and is lighted with 21 large reflectors and two dock lights.

"The cost of the building, as estimated by James H. McGill, the architect, who has planned and superintended all of the company's work, is about \$150,000.00. The market will be opened by a promenade concert on the 14th inst., given for the benefit of the families of the men who were killed or injured while working on the building, and will be opened for business on the following Saturday night, the 16th inst."

The capable, enterprising men who planned and built this splendid structure, had been successful in their previous market experiences, and looked forward to greater success than ever in their splendidly built and equipped new market home. Business was good and increasing at old Northern Liberty Market, and in the months they were quartered in their temporary market on Savage Square it never was better; yet from the day the new market was opened, business began to decline, and I have yet to meet one of the old dealers who does not feel that the building of this market at that time was a mistake.

Various reasons have been advanced as contributing causes. Mr. Geo. Menke, one of the old dealers, tells me

that when the original New York Avenue car line was built with its western terminus at Seventh Street, business was better, but when that line was turned down Fifth Street, carrying their passengers down town toward Center Market, trade fell off again, and he has found no one in the forty-five years that have passed who has given satisfactory reasons for a declining trade from the opening day. Even the old Chariot line that ran in front of this market, both on New York Avenue and Fifth Street, in the eighties, did not seem to boom business materially.

Mr. C. O. Bohrer is the present Superintendent, following his father, and he tells me there is not a dealer in the market today, who was there in the seventies.

There are several reasons which might be mentioned as contributing to the misfortune of this market. It was begun and finished during the extended panic that prevailed from 1873 to 1879. The market was moved two blocks eastward from the old market, away from the business center and car lines, and in a neighborhood not so populous and prosperous.

In 1891 Gen. Ordway, having purchased the stock of the Gunton estate in this market, became the president of the company and the controlling factor. A second floor or story was added to the building after which it was known as Convention Hall, or Convention Hall Market, although it is still the Northern Liberty Market Company. It is the largest hall in Washington, seating 5000 persons, and with added standing room to accommodate 10,000.

Here some of the largest and most notable gatherings and conventions in the city's history have taken place, viz.: The great Hammond and Bentley revival meeting of Wednesday, May 10, 1876, on the lower floor; the 90th birthday anniversary celebration of Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine; the Moody and Sankey and Gipsy Smith, Sr., revivals;

the Masonic Fairs; the World's Sixth Sunday School Convention of 1910, and many religious, civic and business conventions, and the last, and one of the most important uses for this famous hall, has been its occupancy by several bureaus of the United States Government, during and since the recent World War, by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department and later the Department of Vocational Education.

The market was put up at auction some years ago, there were but two bidders, and Mr. Stilson Hutchins being the highest bidder, came into possession of the property, and Northern Liberty Market is the property of the Hutchins estate at this time, but the memories of the name and neighborhood of Northern Liberty Market will long remain among the possessions of our citizens.

Mt. Vernon Square today is permanently improved and beautified, far beyond the vision and ambitious plans of Alexander R. Shepherd, who did so much to stimulate the patriotic pride of the American people, in seeking to make the nation's Capital an object of universal admiration.

The new Public Library building on Mt. Vernon Square, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to Washington, was dedicated and formally presented to the people of the Capital on Wednesday, January 7, 1903.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie participating in the exercises, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes was its President, and accepted the building in behalf of the Trustees of the Public Library.



CONVENTION HALL AND MARKET

SOME NOTABLE SUITS IN EARLY DISTRICT COURTS.

By F. REGIS NOEL, LL.B., Ph.D.

(Read before the Society, March 16, 1920.)

DURING the first half century following the establishment of the District of Columbia, many law suits were instituted in and decided by its Courts, of which some were National in importance, some of great local interest, some valuable as precedents and others highly sensational. A few of these suits are known by many and regularly recalled whenever reference is made to the Courts, and it would not be entertaining for historians to recount those particular cases; but there are others, perhaps, which are not so commonly known. It is hoped that there may be at least a few cases among those noticed which are not known to one or another of the Society, and also that frequent changes of the cause of action, venue, Judges, attorneys, and litigants described, may so vary the paper that it will not become monotonous.

During the period within which these cases occurred there were three Chief Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, presided from March 3, 1801, when the Court was created, until the 23d of the same month, when he resigned and was succeeded by William Kilty, also of Maryland. Judge Kilty resigned in 1806, to become Chancellor of his native State. William Cranch, who was appointed an Assistant Judge at the organization of the Court, was advanced to the Chief Judgeship, and occupied

that position until 1855, the time of his death. James M. Marshall, of Virginia, a brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, and Judge Cranch, were the first appointees as Assistant Judges. Nicholas Fitzhugh, of Virginia, was appointed to the bench upon the resignation of Judge Marshall, in 1803; and Allen B. Duckett, of Maryland, succeeded Judge Cranch, in 1805, and died in 1809. Buckner Thruston, of Kentucky was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Duckett, and continued on the bench until his death, in 1845. In 1815, James S. Morsell, one of the first lawyers presenting themselves for admission to the Bar, succeeded Judge Fitzhugh, and was a member of the Court at its abolition in 1863.

The Criminal Court was organized in 1838, and its first Judge, Thomas F. Mason, of Virginia, served about six months, when he died. James Dunlop, of Georgetown, who succeeded him, was promoted to Assistant Judge in 1845, became Chief Judge in 1855 and was serving in that capacity when the Court was abolished.

The Judges of the Orphans' Court were William Hammond Dorsey, George Gilpin, Robert Brent, Robert Young, Richard Bland Lee, Philip R. Fendall, Samuel Chase, Christopher Neale and Nathaniel Pope Causin.

There were only two Clerks of the Court during this period; Uriah Forrest, serving from 1801 until 1805, and William Brent from 1805 until 1848.

John Thompson Mason, of Virginia, was the first United States Attorney. He served only a few months and was followed by Walter Jones, who occupied the office for twenty years. Thomas Swann, of the District of Columbia, his successor, prosecuted until 1833, when he was succeeded by Francis Scott Key.

David Lennox, of Pennsylvania, was the first United States Marshal, serving in a National as well as a local

capacity for one year. Daniel Carroll Brent was Marshal until 1808, when Washington Boyd was appointed to the honor. Tench Ringgold served from 1818 until 1831 and was followed in office by Henry Ashton who was succeeded in 1834 by Alexander Hunter.

The incumbents of the Register of Wills' office were John Hewitt, James H. Blake, Henry C. Neale and Edward N. Roach.

The first case tried under the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District of Columbia is entitled to be mentioned. It was that of Commonwealth of Virginia *vs.* Leap and was upon an indictment for selling spirituous liquids illegally—and the last case decided to-day was probably for the same offense—if it is an offense.

November Term, 1832, Governor Samuel Houston was haled before Chief Judge Cranch for an assault and battery committed upon William Stanbery, Representative from Ohio.

During debate in the Congress, Mr. Stanbery stated that the Secretary of War had fraudulently given the defendant, using the name of Governor Houston, the contract for Indian rations, and his statement was published in the *National Intelligencer*. The governor wrote to Mr. Stanbery inquiring whether he had specifically mentioned his name and received an evasive reply which so angered Houston that he threatened that "He would right the wrong wherever it was given, even were it in the Court of Heaven" (evidently having supreme confidence in his ability to attain those heights), and undertaking to do so in the House (the antithesis, as he found, of his threatened scene of action). Each party provided himself with a pair of pistols and a dirk; although it was in evidence that, when the clash came, the congressman was armed with a single pistol and the Governor with a young, hickory walking-

stick. Thus armed, the parties accidentally met about a half a mile from the Capitol, on Pennsylvania Avenue, April 13th. Mr. Stanbery crossed the Avenue from his lodging and, as he stepped up on the pavement, the defendant inquired his identity, which was admitted. "Then," said the defendant, "you are the damned rascal," and struck Mr. Stanbery with his cane, who staggered back and lost his hat, while the aggressor followed up striking him. After receiving several severe blows, the congressman turned to go, but the defendant sprung upon him from the rear, tripped him and continued to beat him while lying on the ground. Mr. Stanbery attempted to pull the pistol from his pocket and shoot the Governor, but the pistol would not discharge, was wrested from his hand and he was beaten until he ceased to speak and lay so still that a witness thought he was badly hurt, perhaps killed.

Mr. Stanbery addressed a complaint to the Speaker of the House, and Governor Houston was arrested and admitted the facts, although he denied that he intended to commit or did commit any contempt towards the House, any breach of its privileges, or of the privileges of any of its members. However, he was found guilty, was reprimanded by the Speaker, and then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms.

The question before the Court, upon a criminal charge afterwards brought, was whether the conviction and judgment of the House of Representatives were a bar to the prosecution for assault and battery, and the Court held that they were not and, considering "the situation of the parties, their high standing in society, the original provocation, the deliberate revenge, the great outrage upon the public peace, the severity of the battery, and the mitigating circumstances" imposed a fine of \$500 on the Governor.

At the March Term of Court, 1802, General Uriah

Forrest, then Clerk of the Court, brought an action for slander against Samuel Hanson, Cashier of the Bank of Columbia. Hanson was alleged to have said: "General Forrest is a liar and a swindler, and I can prove him to be so. I, as Cashier, say so of one of the Directors, and I think one or the other of us ought to be turned out of the bank." Mr. Dennis, Mr. Gantt, and Mr. C. Lee represented the plaintiff; Mr. Sims and Walter Jones the defendant. The jury found for the plaintiff damages in the amount of one cent, which judgment was sustained by the Court upon appeal, Judge Cranch rendering the opinion and Chief Judge Kilty and Judge Marshal assenting.

The case of Samuel Turner *vs.* Henry Foxall, for slander, was famous for the character of the litigants, their counsel, and the length of the decision. Messrs. Wylie, Key, Jones, Caldwell, Redin, Ashton, Taylor and Swann participated and the jury found damages of \$1,000.

United States *vs.* Crandell, 4 Cranch, 683, was on an indictment for publishing libels intended to create sedition among slaves and free colored persons. Arthur Tappan and Reverend R. R. Gurley were involved in the controversy, and the publications were typical abolitionist literature. The Court acquitted the defendants of the charge.

At December Term, 1826, Alexander Kerr sued Peter Force, a well-known Mayor of Washington, for libel. The circumstances involved the fair name of the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams. A certain Mary G. Moulton had become indebted to Mr. Kerr for six months' rent and was about to be evicted when Mr. Adams endorsed her note for the amount of rent due. Peter Force took up the cudgel for the President and claimed that, when Mr. Kerr found a good endorser, he raised the face of the note to include another quarter's rent, although it was proved on the trial that the amount of the note was not

increased. When the President was informed that the note had been altered, he refused to pay it and Mr. Kerr seems to have resorted to public opinion to collect his money. To offset this propaganda, Mr. Force published a lengthy article in the *National Intelligencer*, stating, in part: "Mr. Alexander Kerr, this gentleman, has lately shown himself studious to emerge from the obscurity in which he has so long moved, and to which he has been indebted for the safety in which he has moved, to seek a notoriety which must lead to his destruction. We have been reluctant to make ourselves the instrument of his exposure. We have permitted him for months past, to exercise his ingenuity and to obey the dictates of his malignant heart, in devising slanderous accusations against Mr. Adams in silence (although the silent method of slandering has always been unknown to the Courts and was probably overlooked in this case); we had hoped that a consciousness of his own moral obliquity, and of the invulnerable nature of the character which he assailed would have taught him to desist; but he has been blind to the consequences of calling down upon him the eye of the public; so true is the Latin adage, Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make angry; charging Mr. Kerr, who was Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, with altering the note in such a way as to change its terms and condition, which must destroy all faith in his statements and fix an indelible stain on his moral character." The defendant finally confessed judgment for one cent and admitted that the plaintiff was not actuated by any criminal intent or by an intention to defraud any person.

A fatal error was committed by one of the pleaders in *Murphy vs. Preston*. An effort was made to plead a *scienter* in the following language: "for that the defendant heretofore, etc., was the owner and possessor, in the District of

Columbia, of a vicious dog, which dog was well known to the defendant, but which was unknown to the plaintiff."

In December Term, 1802, a prosecution was entered against the Reverend A. T. McCormick, an Episcopal Clergyman, for marrying Mary Ann Densley to Matthew Lawler without the consent of her parents, she being less than sixteen years of age. The case was conducted by John Thompson Mason for the Government, and Francis Scott Key for the defendant, during nine years and ended in an acquittal.

The will of General George Washington was brought into the Court (3 Cranch, 77) by Lawrence Washington as plaintiff against Bushrod Washington and others, Executors of the will, for a construction of one of the clauses of the will and a determination whether the estate owed one Thomas Hammond or Hammond owed the estate.

In *Peyton vs. William Brent, Jr.*, the defendant contended that John Quincy Adams was President *de facto* but not *de jure*, inasmuch as he was not duly elected to office, and hence could not commission Tench Ringgold, Marshal, who had arrested Brent.

The most lengthy report of a case was that of *United States vs. Watkins*, upon a charge of embezzling from the Government, which report covered one hundred and seventy pages.

The custom of remitting a half of a bank-note at a time is recalled by the case of *Christopher Armat vs. Union Bank of Georgetown*. The first half was sent to Baltimore by Armat and was lost in the mails. He presented the other half at the Bank which refused to pay the whole note although willing to pay half of it. The Court said: "The plaintiff is admitted to have been the owner of the whole note. The finder of the lost half cannot aver the same fact,

and therefore cannot recover upon it," and ordered the Bank to pay the whole sum.

Bank of Alexandria *vs.* Mandeville, which occupied the Court from its creation, was decided during July Term, 1809. One of the strongly argued points, as to whether corporations can be guilty of usury, was decided in the affirmative.

A suit was brought in December, 1809, against the president, directors, etc., of the Bank of the United States, the charter of which had expired March 4, 1811, before the cause was heard. The Court held that the Bank was extinct, and hence the suit abated, although its notes were still received in payment to the United States. David Lennox, first Marshal of the District, was receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank.

The contention was made at July Term, 1812, that all the directors of Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria should be practical mechanics, Mayor Weightman, being one of the directors who was alleged not to be a mechanic. The Court's opinion was that it was not necessary that any of the directors should be in actual practice as a mechanic at the time of election.

The case of United States *vs.* Ray, held that the Independent Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore, might issue promissory notes, in the form of bank-notes, for the *bona fide* payment of work done and materials furnished; and in United States *vs.* Negro Henry Bowen it was held that bank notes are not goods and chattels and stealing them is no offense.

John Holmead sued John Maddox for rent of the Washington City Race Field. The Court held that the owner of a race field, who knowingly lets it for the purpose of public races, and for booths and stands for the accommodation of licentious and disorderly persons and for the pur-

pose of unlawful gambling and gross immorality and debauchery, to the corruption of morals and manners, cannot recover the rent. The case of *Maddox vs. Thornton* arose on the same principle. In the latter case Thornton resisted the payment for feeding and training race horses, and the Court held differently, saying that the horse might be for a private race, or no race might be run.

King vs. Force was an early copyright case to try title to a map. The case arose pursuant to an Act of the Congress of April 29, 1802, for the encouragement of learning, etc., and it was found that the plaintiff had failed to impress his name on the map as required by the Act, and for this failure, his suit was dismissed.

Profiteering was known in 1806 in the District. One Friend was fined under the 5th section of the By-Laws of the Corporation of Washington, for offering for sale bread of insufficient size. By the 4th section of the By-Laws, the defense claimed, it was the duty of the Mayor, or Registrar, to ascertain and publish in the last week of every month the cash price of super-fine flour; the price so published to be the standard by which the weight of bread was to be regulated for the succeeding month. This price not having been thus ascertained during the last week of the month preceding the alleged offense, judgment was given for the defendant. In *Corporation of Washington vs. Botoler*, on an indictment for forestalling, it was held that rye-chop is not an article of food; and that, to constitute the offense of forestalling, it is not necessary that there should be a market actually holding at the time of the purchase.

Richard H. Lee was acquitted of a charge of treason at November Term, 1814. It was alleged that he adhered to enemies of the United States, gave them aid and comfort, supplied them with melons and fruit, showed them the

channel of the Potomac and informed them of the situation of the troops of the United States. A case also growing out of the British invasion was that of *Jacobs vs. Levering*, in which the defendant, under order from General Young, commanding the militia, impressed the plaintiff's horse. The Court said such order was no defense and rendered judgment for the plaintiff.

An important case was that of James and John Dunlop, the former afterwards Judge, against Thomas Monroe, Postmaster at Washington, to recover the value of bank-notes lost in the mails. After many legal skirmishes, the verdict was for the defendant upon all issues, and the finding was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

United States vs. Bladen presented the same question as afterwards was argued in the trial of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield. The mortal blow was given in Alexandria, within the jurisdiction of the Court, but the death occurred in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The Court refused jurisdiction of the offense of homicide, but took jurisdiction of a case of assault and battery.

Ex parte Wilson, II Cranch, 7, brought out one of the prominent features of the bankruptcy law of 1800. A prisoner for debt could be detained only so long as his creditor paid for his keep. If the creditor failed to do so, the prisoner was discharged.

McLaughlin vs. Steele and Smith vs. Nicholas Queen, established that the jurisdiction of the Court was for sums above twenty dollars.

The statute of limitations was held not to be a bar to a debt owed a Briton contracted before the treaty of peace, in *Dunlop and Wilson vs. Alexander's Administrators*.

In *Contee, et al. vs. Godfrey*, I Cranch, 479, the rent rolls and books of the Lord Proprietor were put in evidence.

The suit was in ejectment for a tract of land called "Argyle, Cowell and Lawn." The plaintiff produced a patent from Lord Baltimore, dated December 8, 1722, and a further deed from John Bradford, dated August 3, 1737. The Court allowed ejectment in favor of three of four complainants, but as to the fourth, held that a British subject could not, in 1793, inherit land in the United States from a citizen of the United States.

The case of Daniel Carroll Brent, Marshal of the District of Columbia, against the Justices of the Peace, for fees, exhibited the fact that the equivalent fee, collected by a sheriff, in Maryland, for like service, was ninety pounds of tobacco valued at \$1.50, or 1 2/3 cents per pound.

George Washington Parke Custis was in Court during July, 1807, charged with neglect of duty as Overseer of the Road, the penalty of which crime was fifteen shillings.

United States *vs.* Caspar, 1806, was on an indictment for stealing three fence rails, the property of some person or persons to the jury unknown. The Court held that the prisoner severed them from the posts and took them away in one continued act, and was not guilty of a felony, but only of a simple trespass.

United States *vs.* Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, was the outgrowth of the Aaron Burr and Blennerhassett alleged treason cases, and was nationally known. The report on this case is one of the most lengthy of the early Court and can be found in I Cranch Circuit Court Reports, 373. The attitude of Judge Cranch in the case is referred to as one of the most admirable acts of his honorable life. He said: "I differ from the majority of the Court in that opinion, because I do not think that the facts before us, supported by oath, show probable cause to believe that either Doctor Bollman or Mr. Swartwout has levied war against the United States." The majority of the Court thought

otherwise, probably not a little influenced by public opinion, and the prisoners were held until February Term, 1807, when, upon *habeas corpus* issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, they were discharged, the supreme tribunal holding the same opinion as Judge Cranch.

The Court in *United States vs. Samuel Bartle* held that a carpenter or bricklayer who is building a house has a right to remove gently all persons who come into the building without authority if they will not depart upon request.

Wise vs. Withers, 1 Cranch, 262, held that a justice of the peace of the District of Columbia is not an officer, judicial or executive, of the Government of the United States, and is liable to do military duty.

Thomas Munroe, Superintendent of the City, in 1803, obtained an injunction and attachment of contempt against Samuel Harkness for completing a two-story wooden building.

Ex parte James Saunderson, 1 Cranch, 219, and *Ex Parte* Pasqualt, *ibid.* 243, were early naturalization cases of importance, the former holding a continuous residence during five years necessary and the latter qualifying that view and admitting applicant residing in Alexandria during five years but sailing occasionally, in an American vessel, from that port.

In the case of *Croudson and others vs. Leonard*, on a policy of insurance on the cargo of the Brig Fame, sailing from Alexandria, the Court was in doubt as to the application of International Law. The ship had been condemned by a British admiralty court for attempting to break the blockade at Martinique. The Court directed the jury to bring in a special verdict for the plaintiffs, which was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In *Harris vs. Nugent*, 1829, it was held that maritime law does not apply to such boats as the Tyber Steam Boat,

running between Washington and Alexandria. Several cases held that Delaware and New York were beyond the seas, but that Virginia was not, the Potomac not being a sea.

In 1828, Judge Thruston filed an equity suit to enjoin Thomas Mustin from wasting the timber on a farm demised by the Judge, in Mount Pleasant, for 99 years, beginning in 1825, renewable forever, at \$200 per year, with the privilege to the lessee to purchase the fee simple at \$40 an acre. The Court upset the lease, otherwise it would still be running, and, according to its terms, Mustin could now purchase the land for \$40 an acre.

Pierson *vs.* Elgar, 1834, was a suit to sustain an injunction to prevent the Commissioner of Public Buildings from laying water pipes through lots for the purpose of supplying the Capitol. Taking the water higher up on the stream also diminished the supply to the complainant's mill, which he had acquired from Notley Young.

The suit of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company *vs.* Van Ness, arose over the Act to extend the lines of the Company into the District in 1835, and the Act was held legal and constitutional on the ground of public interest. John P. Van Ness was sued by the Washington and Rockville Turnpike Company for his subscription to the venture. Mr. Van Ness was one of the promoters, and the Court held him liable for \$1,405, with interest. In April Term, 1823, the Court dismissed John P. Van Ness' bill against the United States, claiming title through his wife, from David Burnes, to half of the lots recently reclaimed by drainage. The decision was sustained upon appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

In October Term, 1822, R. C. Weightman contested the mayoralty election with Thomas Carbery, in Court. Mayor

Carbery's term of office expired before the suit was determined and the case died.

By *Thompson vs. Milligan*, II Cranch, 207, it was held not illegal to sell lottery tickets in the District, and this decision opened the doors to a great abuse which lasted many years.

Travers vs. Appler demonstrated the custom, in 1819, of bakers using tallies and giving their customers counterparts for bread sold upon account.

United States vs. Peaco and others, was not a tea party but a trial for rioting by members of the Typographical Society and certain journeymen printers in the employ of General Duff Green, in 1835. The journeymen were referred to as "rats." The rioters were convicted. Next Term Stockwell and Cropley were tried for rioting and breaking into the house of Martha Nailor; and in the following year, Fenwick and others were sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and undergo imprisonment for six months for attacking the business place of Snow & Walker and destroying their goods.

Failure to pay a poll tax to the Corporation of Washington for journeymen shoemakers was the issue in *Morgan vs. Rowen*, in 1818.

United States vs. Adam Lynn, May, 1822, was the outcome of a duel. The Burr case was reviewed as well as that against Samuel Miller, at the last term, and, because of lack of admissible evidence, the decision went for the defendant.

The Levy Court and the Corporation of Washington clashed in two suits during June Term, 1819, one over the cost of erecting a bridge over Rock Creek, and the other over the necessary expenses of the Levy Court. The former suit was settled amicably, and in the latter the amount found to be due the Levy Court was \$2,291.78, and costs.

In *John Law vs. Thomas Ewell*, it was held that an attorney cannot support an action at law against his client for his fee as counsel, for the reasons that the Maryland Act of 1715 gave him a summary remedy by distress and sale and because the common law of England, in force in Maryland on February 27, 1801, considered fees of attorneys merely honorary, like those of a physician. The Court allowed the fee upon an action in *assumpsit*. In *Wetzell vs. Bussard and Union Bank vs. Eliason*, the Court allowed for errors of young attorneys. In the former case, Mr. Turner, who had just come to the bar, failed to plead the statute of limitations during the term, his understanding being that it could have been pleaded during the imparlance term; and in the latter case, Mr. Richard S. Coxe made the same mistake.

In *United States vs. Johnson*, the indictment was for burglarizing the residence of Mr. Cassin. The fact was that the prisoner entered the store-room on a lot contiguous to the house in which Mr. Cassin lived, where his store-keeper usually slept. The Court allowed the case to go to the jury on the several theories of law that Mr. Cassin was put in fear by the entry, that the store-house was the residence of the store-keeper who was the agent of Mr. Cassin for the purpose of sleeping there. The jury acquitted.

William Rhodes sued George Hadfield, architect, on a promissory note for \$132, eleven years over-due, which the defendant admitted he owed, but had never been able to pay, excepting \$5.

Ex Parte William Brown, March Term, 1839, held that minors may be enlisted in the Marine Corps, as musicians, and may be bound to the drum-major in behalf of the Government.

At December Term, 1830, Philip Mauro was sued by the Vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church for \$38.50, repre-

senting taxes due on a pew assigned by W. Lee to him in payment of a debt. Mr. Lee acquired the lease to the pew in 1824, and the Court found that, although the parish had been organized in 1816, no legitimate vestry was elected until Easter Monday, 1825; hence there was no binding contract between the original holder and the vestry which could have been assigned.

In *United States vs. Greenberry Thompson*, 1823, it was held that a signature by a justice of the peace on a warrant, in lead pencil, is not a sufficient signature in law and the warrant was held ineffective and a good defense to an assault on the constable. Elizabeth Williams killed a constable, Elijah Chenault, when he attempted to eject her from her tenancy. The warrant was issued by the landlord and not by a proper officer. The prisoner was held guilty of manslaughter.

United States vs. John Mason, a sailor, indicted for stealing a pair of gold suspenders and a brass pistol from his captain, was held not guilty of larceny, because a dead man cannot own goods.

United States vs. Negro John, IV Cranch, 336, held that a conviction for stealing a pocket-book is a conviction for stealing all that it contained, and the prisoner was acquitted on a subsequent charge of stealing a bank-note contained in the pocket-book.

December Term, 1812, James A. Porter, a member of the bar, was indicted for barratry, and the consequent trial was lengthy and well contested by Francis Scott Key for the defendant and Walter Jones for the Government. Many points of law and interesting facts were passed upon during the trial, which resulted in the disbarment of Mr. Porter, although the indictment was not sustained.

Ex Parte Burr was an informally conducted case, by Francis Scott Key against Levi S. Burr to disbar him; and the

Court held that it had the power to suspend an attorney for a limited time, or expel him entirely and for that purpose could inquire, in a summary manner, as to any charges of malpractice alleged against him.

In 1836, Madison Jeffers was removed from office as a constable, upon request of the Secretary of War, John Forsyth, because he had entered the British Ministry and removed a slave who had run away from his master.

United States vs. Lafontaine, IV Cranch, 173, arose over the first mistake of a marshal in serving process on the domestic servant of a foreign minister. The charge was assault and battery and Lafontaine was cook for Baron Stackelberg, Chargé for the King of Norway and Sweden. Judge Cranch held that his Court had not jurisdiction of the case.

Samuel Smith vs. James Addison arose over alleged misfeasance of a collector for the Washington Monument fund, upon a commission of 10%. The sureties on the bond were held liable although the Society had reduced the commission to 5% subsequent to the making of the bond.

Judge Marshall held, in *United States vs. Scolfield*, that the presence of the Court does not extend beyond the room in which the Court is sitting; while the case of *United States vs. Emerson* held that the presence of the Court extended to the portico of the City Hall, or so far as the Judges could hear and see, from the bench.

At the trial of Tobias Martin for murder, one of the witnesses admitted that he had formed an opinion for the purpose of being dismissed, and for this was fined \$50, being in contempt of Court, which the Judge said he was presumed to know.

Ex Parte John H. Pleasants, was a suit on attachment to compel Pleasants, who was editor of the *Richmond Whig*, to attend Court as a witness against Robert B. Randolph and

others accused of a conspiracy to commit an assault upon the President of the United States.

In 1804, Wilson Bryan was ordered into the custody of the Marshal for refusing to take the oath of a juror, alleging that he was a Methodist but stating that he did not know whether or not the taking of an oath was opposed to a tenet of his religion. After a day's entertainment by the Marshal, he came into Court and was sworn by holding up his right hand. The Court had trouble with the jury in the case of *Offutt vs. Parrott*. Three jurors escaped from the jury room, and, upon being captured and brought before the Court, explained that, finding the jury not likely to agree, there being a great deal of warmth among them, they thought it would be productive of no good for them to remain together, and made the best way out of it. Each one was fined \$15. In *Ladd vs. Wilson*, an attempt was made to obtain a new trial upon affidavits of the jury that they had made a mistake in calculating and because of the misconduct of some of them; but new trial was refused. A new trial was asked in the case of *Kerr vs. Hamilton*, one of the grounds assigned being that the jurors misbehaved, in that two of their number left the room after 11 o'clock and spiritous liquors were brought to the jury in their blankets. In *United States vs. Alexander Carnot*, 1824, the point was raised that a foreigner has the right to be tried by a jury of his own countrymen, following the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall and Judge St. George Tucker. In *United States vs. Palmer* the procedure was much confused. An effort was made to send witnesses to the grand jury on the part of the accused, claiming that this had been done on the trial of Burr, a short time before. After the trial had progressed some time, it was found that the magistrate who had committed Palmer was on the jury trying him. *United States vs. John Lee*, IV Cranch, 446,

held that a man who does not believe in the existence of God, other than nature, or in a future state of existence, is not a competent witness. In *Rutherford vs. Moore*, it was held that a witness who has declared his disbelief in a future state of rewards and punishments is a competent witness although such views may affect his credibility.

In *United States vs. King*, it was held to be the law, that in order to convict one of highway robbery the road on which the robbery was committed must be a public road laid out by authority of the County Court; however, the prisoner was held for robbery, the punishment of which was to be burned in the hand and given one hundred stripes. Insolvent debtors at this time were also branded in the hand with a letter "T", signifying thief. The sentence in the case of *United States vs. Betty Wright*, a slave accused of theft was one cent fine and twenty lashes; while *Frances Murray*, convicted of stealing a watch, was given thirty-nine stripes and fined \$10. *James Snow*, convicted of perjury, was imprisoned for six months, fined one hundred dollars and placed in the pillory for one hour. *Joseph Lambert* was convicted of bigamy, was held to be entitled to the benefit of clergy, was sentenced to be burned in the hand and was committed. *Samuel Black* was accused of horse-stealing and although *Mr. Jones* contended that it was punishable with death, the Court held that it was ordinary larceny, under an act of Congress, although it was punishable by death in Maryland, or by labor on the roads of Baltimore County. In *United States vs. Dixon*, an effort was made to have capital punishment inflicted for burglary, which the Court stated was then the law; but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty as to burglary, although guilty of feloniously stealing goods.

W. Prout and *Adam Lindsay* were each fined \$100 for selling liquors to negroes; but, under the same law, one *Mickle* was acquitted of a charge of gratuitous distribution

of ardent spirits at a public gaming table constituting a re-tailing of spirituous liquors. *Koones vs. Thomee*, 1 Cranch, 290, illustrates a peculiar law. It applied the rule that a tavern keeper can not recover more than \$5 for liquor sold in one year to one person, to be drunk in the tavern, whether the person be a boarder at the tavern or reside within twenty miles of it.

Robert Speedon was held for keeping a gambling device called "Equality," the Court thinking that the phrase "or other device" was broad enough to include the equality game. At July Term, 1811, a Spanish gentleman by the name of Bascadore, was found guilty of cheating at cards, and was fined \$37.50, five times the value of his winnings, and the Court added six months' imprisonment. In the same term Robin Hood was found guilty of keeping a faro bank and was fined and imprisoned. In *Corporation of Washington vs. Eaton*, 1833, Eaton was fined \$10 for firing a pistol, idly and for sport and amusement within 250 yards of a dwelling house.

There were a great many cases in the early Courts of negroes suing for their freedom because they had been removed for the period of two years from one commonwealth to another and to and from the District. Such decisions as that in *Dred Scott vs. Sandford* were frequent between 1801 and 1835. In *Thomas vs. Jameson*, 1 Cranch, 91, it was adjudged that a slave can not be a witness if a free white man be a party to the suit. *United States vs. Isaac Butler*, December Term, 1806, held that the property which a man has in a slave is not of the same nature as that in a horse. It gives only a right to his perpetual services. In *Negro Harry Wiggle vs. Kirby's Executor*, it was held that a slave cannot be manumitted by will if over forty-five years of age, the policy of the law being that he should not be rendered likely to become a public charge after having given his labor to an

individual. In *Crease vs. Parker* it was held that a promise of a slave does not bind him when free, although it be to pay the money borrowed by which he obtained his freedom, and even though he acknowledge the debt after the suit was brought. The case of *Billy Costin vs. the Corporation of Washington*, declared that the power, given by the Congress to the Corporation, to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which free negroes and mulattoes may reside in the City, is not repugnant to the Constitution. In the case of *Johnson vs. Brown*, 1832, it was held that neither the Constitution of Maryland nor any statute of that State, nor the Constitution or a statute of the United States, deprives a colored person, merely as such, of any civil rights of a citizen. At November Term, 1816, Joseph Deane brought suit against the Common Council for committing his slaves to jail on the charge of violating a by-law against the nightly meeting of slaves, and the Court held that the authorities had no power under the statutes. And in *Nichols vs. Burch and Waters*, 1839, it was held that the Corporation of Washington had power to pass a by-law to prevent free colored persons from going at large through the City after 10 P.M., without a pass. In *Negroes Peter and Lewis vs. Cureton and Preuss*, the mother of the plaintiffs' had been leased by one of the defendants to the other for a term of years, during which time the plaintiffs were born. The plaintiffs desired to be declared free. The Court could not decide whether they were slaves of the lessor or lessee, but held that they were slaves of one or the other, and dismissed their bill. In *Bell vs. Hogan*, Judge Fitzhugh said: "The ground of those instructions was, that the plaintiff's color was *prima facie* evidence of his being a slave, and justified his being taken up under a suspicion of his being a run-away. In any question respecting a negro's freedom, it is incumbent upon the negro to show that he is free; and this must be by producing a record of his

emancipation. If he had been proved to have been born a slave, he is presumed to be always a slave, and the burden of proving his emancipation developed upon him.

The foregoing cases do not show an exact cross-section of the work done by the early Courts, but are typical of only a small section of it. The majority of the decisions were on a par with any Court in the land. Chief Judge Cranch occupied a position in the District Court analogous to that of Chief Justice Marshall in the Supreme Court of the United States, and to him is generally given credit for the stability of the early Court. During part of the period treated, he was official reporter of both the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia and his reports are an invaluable contribution to the case law of the entire country. In every Court of general jurisdiction, more or less grotesque cases can be found, but, because of the national and cosmopolitan situation in the District of Columbia, some of the decisions here, now, as in the early days, are extraordinary, in regard to importance and the angle of the law involved.

THE EXECUTIVES AND VOTERS OF GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

By WILLIAM TINDALL

(Read before the Society, May 18, 1920)

THE lack of a compilation containing a complete and authentic list of the names, and terms of office, of the principal executive officials of Georgetown, has been an embarrassing void in the history of the Seat of Government.

For many years I resorted in vain to every source of information on the subject available to me to acquire such data, but was only recently so fortunate, through the courtesy and enterprise of Mr. Carl T. Shoemaker, a life-long resident of that town, as to have access to records which enabled me to obtain a complete list of the chief executive officials of that town, and the dates of their appointment as such. To this I have appended a brief account of the several provisions of law prescribing the qualifications of Georgetown voters, as being germane to the subject, in showing how those executives were chosen, who were elected by popular vote.

This list comprises the name and date of appointment of each of the Commissioners who were appointed by the act of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, approved on June 8, 1751, who laid out the town and controlled its affairs in accordance with that law, and of their successors under that act; also of the Commissioners who were appointed by the act of the same Assembly, approved on December 26, 1783, to survey and plat the addition to the town known as "the Rock of Dumbarton," and the

name and term of office of each of the several Mayors and clerks of Georgetown.

From June 8, 1751, until December 25, 1789, Georgetown was governed by Commissioners who were either appointed directly by the act of the Province of Maryland, which created that office, or were elected by such Commissioners to fill vacancies due to deaths or resignations, among them.

From January 5, 1790, until August 11, 1856, Georgetown was governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council; and subsequent to the latter date by a Mayor and the two boards mentioned. The office of Recorder whose duties had been in some respects co-ordinate with those of the Mayor and Councils, was omitted from the last named act which amended the charter and repealed all acts inconsistent with that amendment.

During the first forty years of the existence of Georgetown it was governed by nineteen different Commissioners; and during the succeeding eighty-one years by seventeen different Mayors, and by Councils.

The longest term of any Commissioner was the 32 consecutive years of the incumbency of Robert Peter. John Cox was Mayor for twenty-two years consecutively. Henry Addison was Mayor for eighteen years, but not continuously, as will hereinafter appear.

COMMISSIONERS OF GEORGETOWN.

The first officials of Georgetown were the seven Commissioners appointed to those positions by their respective names, by the second section of "An act for laying out and erecting a Town on Potomac River, above the mouth of Rock Creek, in Frederick County," which was passed by the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, on June 8, 1751. These Commissioners were:

Captain Henry Wright Crabb,

Master John Needham,

Master John Clagett,

Master James Perrie, This name is spelled "Perrie" in the act of 1751 above cited, but is always written "Perry" in the minutes of the Commissioners.

Master Samuel Magruder, the Third,

Master Josias Beall, spelled "Josias Beall" in the act, but he is always recorded as *Josiah* Beall, in the official minutes of the Commissioners.

Master David Lynn.

A copy of the letter from the clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, in the State of Maryland in regard to the manner in which the family name of Mr. Perry and the christian name of Mr. Josiah Beall, should be spelled; and a copy of a letter from Mr. Harry C. Hull, a prominent attorney of the City of Frederick, Maryland, relative to the spelling of the Christian name of Mr. Josiah Beall, which follow, appear conclusive that his Christian name was usually spelled "Josiah." Nevertheless, the first notice to Mr. Beall which was dated September 18, 1751, by the Commissioners, of whom he was one, was addressed to "Mr. Josias Beall, Coroner of Frederick County." I am also informed by the secretary of the Columbia Historical Society, who has relatives in Maryland, bearing the name of Perry, that formerly it was spelled both as Perrie and Perry at the fancy of the person bearing it.

"THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND,
ELI G. HAUGH, CLERK, FREDERICK, MD.

"January 27, 1920.

"MR. WILLIAM TINDALL,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of January 21st received; and in reply to the same, will state that we have looked over the Old Records in this office,

and they show the names you inquire about, spelled *Josiah Beall* and *James Perry*, taken from the indexes of our Old Land Records.

"Yours very truly,

"ELI G. HAUGH,
"Clerk."

"My dear Mr. Allmond:

"Yesterday afternoon had an opportunity to look into the Christian name of one named Beall, of whom you inquired.

"There are no records extant in our clerk's office—of which any person thereabouts knows—that give the original signature of this person BEALL; there are, however, numerous instances in the indexes of the name of Josiah Beall and likewise in the record of the Court from the year 1753 on, all of which names are spelled 'JOSIAH,' a Coroner, and that at the same time a Justice of the Peace, the duties of which are yet, in the counties of Maryland, covered by the same commission and performed by the same person.

A bronze tablet adorns one of the walls of our Courtroom erected on November 23, 1904, by the Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., which, no doubt, was given a most thorough and careful historic searching before this effort was made to perpetuate the names, which is as follows:

"In memory of
the twelve immortal Justices
of the Frederick County Court
who repudiated the Stamp Act,
November 23, 1765.

"Thomas Beatty	James Dickerson
Peter Brainbridge	William Blair
William Luckett	Samuel Beall
Charles Jones	'Josiah Beall'
David Lynn	Andrew Heugh
Thomas Price	Joseph Smith.

"This 'Josiah Beall' on this tablet was the same Josiah Beall whose name runs through the records from the early fifties on up to and passed this date of the repudiation.

"Regretting very much that I was unable to locate the original signature of this person which would be found only in the text books of those days which for some reason are not in or around the office to any person's knowledge, and at the same time hoping that this information may be of some little use, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"HARRY C. HULL,
"Attorney-at-Law"

The Commissioners were empowered by the following Section of the Act of June 8, 1751, to fill vacancies in their Commission: Sec. 14 "And be it further enacted, That when and as often as any of the Commissioners aforesaid shall die, or remove from the county aforesaid, or refuse or neglect to join in the execution of this act, then, and in any such case, the major part of the other Commissioners aforesaid shall choose others in the place of such who shall die, refuse, remove, or neglect as aforesaid, and such person or persons so chosen, shall have equal power to act as the other Commissioners herein mentioned."

The following were chosen under that section as successors to the original Commissioners:

Andrew Heugh, who on March 24, 1754, succeeded John Needham, deceased;

Robert Peter, who on November 11, 1757, succeeded Josiah Beall, who resigned;

John Murdock, who on June 11, 1764, succeeded Henry Wright Crabb, deceased;

Thomas Richardson, who on February 24, 1772, succeeded John Clagett, who resigned;

Adam Steuart, who on February 24, 1772, succeeded James Perry, deceased;

William Deakins, Junior, who on February 24, 1772, succeeded Samuel Magruder the Third, who resigned;

Bernard O'Neill, who on May 22, 1782, succeeded David Lynn, deceased;

Thomas Beall, of George, who on May 22, 1782, succeeded Adam Steuart, who had renounced his American Citizenship, and went to Europe to reside, because he was not in sympathy with the revolution of the Colonies. Steuart's land was confiscated to the State of Maryland.

Benjamin "Canady" Stoddert, who was elected on July 29, 1785, as successor to Thomas Richardson, deceased;

Brooke Beall, who was elected on July 29, 1785, to succeed John Murdock, who resigned because he was incapacitated by illness. But Mr. Beall refused to accept the office;

Samuel Davidson, who was elected on September 20, 1785, to succeed Brooke Beall, who had declined the position; and

John Peter, who was elected on January 20, 1789, vice Andrew Heugh, deceased.

The foregoing were the only Commissioners appointed under the Act of June 8, 1751. Under their judicious administration the town was laid out; its government organized, and its early prosperity attained and assured. Their last meeting was held on January 20, 1789.

The office of Commissioner which they held was abolished by implication, but not in terms, by "An act to Incorporate Georgetown, in Montgomery County," which was passed by the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland on December 25, 1789, and created the offices of Mayor, Recorder, Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Councils.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Five special Commissioners were appointed by Section 2 of "an Act for an Addition to Georgetown, in Montgomery County," which was passed by the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, on December 26, 1783, for the purpose of causing to be surveyed and laid out into lots, certain land as a part of Georgetown, known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, and containing sixty-one acres, belonging to Thomas Beall, son of George, of Montgomery County, in that Province. These Commissioners were:

Messrs. John Murdock, Richard Thompson, William Deakins, Thomas Richardson, and Charles Beatty.

The name of Mr. Stoddert is associated with circum-

stances of considerable personal and general interest. While his name originally and as finally used by him was Benjamin Stoddert, without a middle name, his marriage license, which was issued on June 7, 1781, at Marlboro, Maryland, recites his name as Benjamin C. Stoddert. Previous to that time he had adopted the name "Canada," as a middle name, in a patriotic mood when the annexation of Canada to the American Colonies was proposed. Although he later discontinued the use of that name in that relation, he seems to have been commonly known by it for a number of years, according to the foregoing record of his membership of the Board of Commissioners which refers to him as Benjamin *Canady* Stoddert, and in the Minutes of which no change in the name appears, although the office he held was not discontinued until December 25, 1789. The quaint misspelling of his middle name in the minutes, was doubtless due to the limited geographical or orthographical knowledge of the clerk who recorded his election. The latest appearance of his name in the minutes of the Commissioners was March 6, 1767, but as the Commissioners held only one subsequent meeting after that date, and as no one was appointed in his place, he obviously retained the office until it was abolished in 1789. But only his family name is given in the minutes subsequent to those which record his election as a Commissioner.

When President John Adams, nominated him on May 18, 1798, as Secretary of the Navy, he did so by the name of Benjamin Stoddert only.

Mr. Stoddert was not only Secretary of the Navy, but for a few weeks in 1801 was the incumbent of that office, and also acting Secretary of War at the same time, when the latter office became vacant by the resignation of Secretary James McHenry.

When President Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated he

requested Mr. Stoddert to retain the office of Secretary of the Navy, until he could decide upon his successor. Mr. Stoddert accordingly continued as Secretary of the Navy until July 15, 1801, when he was succeeded in that office by Robert Smith. He was born in 1751, the year in which Georgetown was first established. He died in 1813.

He was a thoroughly industrious, capable and judicious administrator and citizen in every sphere of his activities.

The Clerks to the foregoing Commissioners were:

Alexander Beall, who was appointed Clerk on September 18, 1751. He was also appointed by the Commissioners at the same time, to act as Surveyor. He resigned to accept a commission as Captain of the Maryland Militia, to go on a Western Campaign as such. The Commissioners appointed Josiah Beall on November 11, 1757, to the vacancy thus made.

Robert Ferguson, was appointed Clerk on July 21, 1774, vice Josiah Beall, deceased.

Daniel Reintzel, was appointed Clerk on May 22, 1782, vice Robert Ferguson, who had expatriated himself from the United States out of sympathy with the cause of Great Britain, during the Revolutionary War.

These Commissioners held their meetings as such at private residences and taverns in Georgetown. Their last meeting was held January 20, 1789.

The first Commissioners seem to have had more than a fair share of trouble with the work of their first Clerk, and ex-officio Surveyor, Mr. Alexander Beall. They discovered that the plats prepared by him, and the certificates of ownership of the lots, did not agree. They paid their next Clerk and Surveyor, Josiah Beall, the sum of forty shillings as a recompense for "trouble he has had in putting the several incorrect memorandums formerly made by his predecessor Alexander Beall, in order for registering."

Upon discovering that the outlines of the lots differed from the original plats of the town made by their first surveyor, they employed a man on April 11, 1758, with the somewhat imposing name of John Frederick Augustus Prigg, to correct the errors so found. He was allowed five pounds sterling, if it should only take him seven days, and if longer, seven shillings, six pence a day for each additional day; and all his expenses except for travelling. Mr. Archibald Orme was employed to assist him with two chainmen, for eleven shillings a day, and "find himself and men in diet and lodging and to attend the Surveyor from sunrise to sundown each day." What a painful reminiscence for those who are the providers for the family larder today, and what a contrast between hours of labor then and now.

Prigg completed the job and certified that "I have Resurveyed and laid out the said town and have corrected and amended all the errors in the original Survey and have laid each respective lot off *as near as I could* in the form of the original plan within the bounds of the original survey that was shew'd to me." He submitted the plats and certificates so prepared by him, to the Commissioners at their meeting on Monday, September 25, 1758, and they were recorded in the minutes of the Commissioners of that date.

As this paper is rather a statistical account, than a biographical sketch, I cannot attempt to give a comprehensive narrative of the careers of the officials mentioned herein; but leave to some future delver into the records of their times, the pleasurable task of rescuing from oblivion the details of their public and private activities.

Robert Beall, Thomas Richardson, Robert Peter, Charles Beatty, Benjamin Canady Stoddert, Uriah Forrest, and John Murdock, were merchants. William Deakins, Junior, was a Justice of the Peace. William Beatty had distinguished himself in the army during the Revolutionary

War, and attained the rank of colonel. William Murdock was a Colonel of Militia raised for the defense of the Province in 1776; Uriah Forrest, lost a leg in the battle of Germantown, and Thomas Richardson, although a Quaker, was also a captain of a company and won a high repute in the Revolutionary Army.

MAYORS OF GEORGETOWN.

Robert Peter was the first mayor of Georgetown. He was appointed as such by the first section of the Act of the Province of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate Georgetown, in Montgomery County," passed December 25, 1789, for the term of one year to commence on the fifth day of January, 1790. His successors under that Act were elected on the dates hereinafter mentioned:

Thomas Beall, of George,	on Monday,	January 3,	1791;
Uriah Forrest,	"	January 2,	1792;
John Threlkeld,	"	January 7,	1793;
Peter Casenave,	"	January 6,	1794;
Thomas Turner,	"	January 5,	1795;
Daniel Reintzel,	"	January 4,	1796;
Lloyd Beall,	"	January 2,	1797;
Lloyd Beall,	"	January 1,	1798;
Lloyd Beall,	"	January 7,	1799.

Lloyd Beall resigned as mayor on Saturday, October 19, 1799, in view of his doubt that being an officer of the State Military, and under marching orders, he might properly act as mayor. His resignation as follows was accepted on that date:

"Gentlemen of the Corporation of Georgetown.

"As a military character and under marching orders, and some doubts have arisen as to the legality of my holding the office of Mayor, I beg leave to resign into your hands that appointment, which you have done me the Honor to confer on me.

"I am Gentlemen:

"with great respect, yr. obt. servant,

"LLOYD BEALL. October 19th, 1799."

Under his administration there was a marked increase in municipal activity. The records were more completely kept, and the town conspicuously increased in prosperity and proportions in many ways.

Daniel Reintzel,	on Saturday, October 19, 1799;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 7, 1800;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 5, 1801;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 4, 1802;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 3, 1803;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 2, 1804;
Thomas Corcoran,	on Monday, January 7, 1805;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 6, 1806;
Daniel Reintzel,	on Monday, January 5, 1807;
Thomas Corcoran,	on Monday, January 4, 1808;
Thomas Corcoran,	on Monday, January 2, 1809;
Thomas Corcoran,	on Monday, January 1, 1810;
David Wiley,	on Monday, January 7, 1811;
Thomas Corcoran,	on Monday, January 6, 1812;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 4, 1813;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 3, 1814;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 2, 1815;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 1, 1816;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 6, 1817;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 5, 1818;
Henry Foxall,	on Monday, January 4, 1819;
Henry Foxall,	on Monday, January 3, 1820;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 1, 1821;
John Peter,	on Monday, January 7, 1822;
John Cox,	on Monday, January 6, 1823;
John Cox,	on Monday, January 5, 1824;
John Cox,	on Monday, January 3, 1825;
John Cox,	on Monday, January 2, 1826;

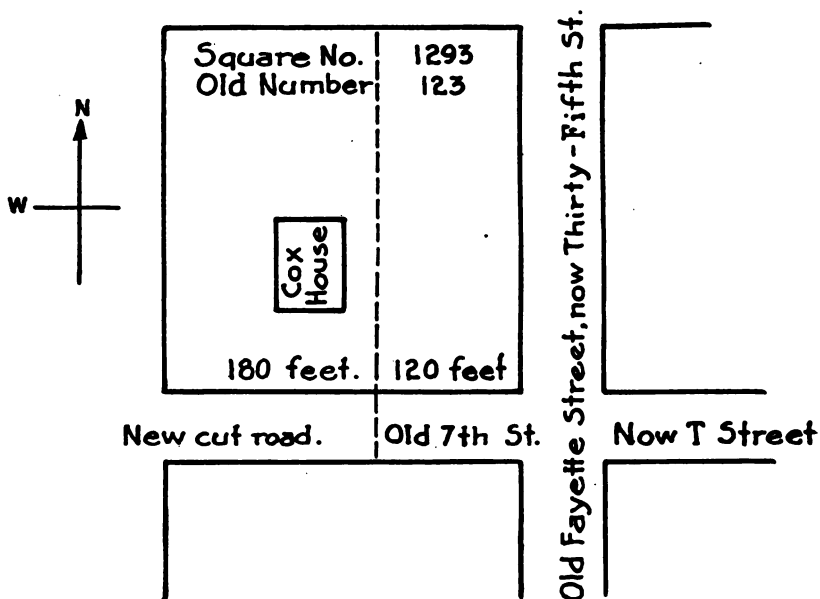
After his election as Mayor in 1826, Mayor Cox occupied a residence outside of the limits of Georgetown, and in order

to be eligible for re-election was obliged to secure the enactment of a law by Congress extending the limits of Georgetown so as to include his residence as follows :

An Act to extend the limits of Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That, in addition to the limits prescribed by an act supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of Georgetown," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and nine, the said limits between Seventh and Eighth streets shall be further extended so as to extend westwardly, from Fayette Street, three hundred feet.

Approved, March 3, 1826.



This residence was a large white pebble-dashed house fronting south, located a short distance back from New Cut Road, and west of Fayette Street. The property was later owned

by Hon. George Earle, former Assistant Postmaster General. The site is now occupied by the Western High School.

John Cox, on Monday, January 1, 1827;

John Cox, on Monday, January 7, 1828;

John Cox, on Monday, January 5, 1829;

John Cox, on Monday, January 4, 1830.

By Section 4 of the Act of Congress, of May 31, 1830, (4 Stat., 427) the Mayor in office on that date, John Cox, was continued in office until the fourth Monday (the 28th) in February, 1831. He was re-elected in February and sworn in March 7, 1831. The Act of May 31, 1830 (Sec. 2) prescribed that on the fourth Monday of February, 1831, and on the same day biennially thereafter, the citizens of Georgetown, qualified to vote for members of the two boards, should vote by ballot for Mayor, to continue in office until his successor should be duly elected.

In pursuance of that law the voters of Georgetown elected the following Mayors, who held office thereunder as follows:

John Cox, from Monday, March 7, 1831, to Monday, March 3, 1845;

Henry Addison, from Monday, March 3, 1845, to Monday, March 2, 1857;

Richard R. Crawford, from Monday, March 2, 1857, to March 4, 1861;

Henry Addison, from Monday, March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1867;

Charles D. Welch, from Monday, March 4, 1867, to March 1, 1869;

Henry M. Sweeney, from Monday, March 1, 1869, to and including Wednesday, May 31, 1871.

The election on the fourth Monday, the 28th of February, 1859, resulted in a contention during which the lawfully elected Mayor was unlawfully deprived of his occupancy of the office for all of the two years of his term except 35 days.

Richard R. Crawford, James A. Magruder, and Henry Addison, were the opposing candidates for Mayor, at that election. The judges of the election reported that Crawford was elected; but the council upon counting the votes declared that Addison was elected, and he was accordingly sworn into the office on March 9, 1859, and discharged its duties until ousted on January 21, 1861, pursuant to a judgment of the Court, in "The United States, on the relations of R. R. Crawford, Plaintiff in error, *vs.* Henry Addison, No. 104, December Term, 1859." Crawford then brought suit on the bond, which was determined in his favor. By the judgment of ouster it was decided that Crawford, who was Mayor when the election was held, "was entitled to the office for the succeeding two years," either by virtue of the declaration of the judges who had returned him elected, or by virtue of that provision of the charter which enacted "That the Mayor shall hold over until his successor is elected."

Crawford accordingly was restored to the office of Mayor for the unexpired remainder of the term for which he had been elected, viz, 1859 to 1861, and recovered the amount of the salary of that office for the time he had been deprived of its actual occupancy as well as for the period during which he performed its duties.

The charter of Georgetown was revoked and the office of Mayor of Georgetown was abolished, by Section 40 of "An Act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871. (16 Stat. at Large, P. 428.)

I have been able to learn the business employment of only a few of the Mayors of Georgetown.

Thomas Corcoran was a merchant. Henry Foxall a founder, who cast many of the cannons used by the American armies during the war of 1812. John Cox was a merchant. Henry Addison was a hardware merchant. Charles D.

Welch a miller; and Henry M. Sweeney, the last one, was a banker.

John Mountz was clerk from November 28, 1791, to January 10, 1857, when he was appointed consulting clerk of the Corporation of Georgetown at a salary of \$500 per annum, by a resolution of that date, in consideration of his service as clerk of the Corporation for the preceding sixty-five years, two months and two days. He died on August 1, 1857.

William Laird was clerk from Friday, January 9, 1857, to June 1, 1871, when the Corporation of Georgetown was abolished by Section 40 of an Act of Congress approved February 21, 1871. (16 Stat. 428.)

It thus appears that Georgetown was governed for forty years by Commissioners and eighty years by Mayors and Councils. There having been nineteen Commissioners and sixteen Mayors.

The Mayors and the Councils met at private houses, taverns and rented premises for many years, but for the last few years immediately preceding the revocation of Georgetown's Charter, they were housed in the United States Custom House.

The early fathers of Georgetown not only drove close bargains with their Surveyor, but their successors in its councils were inexorable in their enforcement of discipline among themselves. In 1791, councilmen John Threlkeld, William Deakins, Junior, Robert Peter, and Charles Magruder, were fined three shillings and sixpence, each, for non-attendance in due time, and others were victims of the same Spartan code. There are other deliberative bodies not far remote from this hall, that might "profit by their example," as Patrick Henry said of George Third.

Although the Commissioners who were appointed by the act of May 15, 1751, and their successors under that act,

were instructed as to the extent of their jurisdiction with respect to laying out the town, and in a few minor particulars, they were vested with practically unlimited control of matters of local administration, by the following provision in Section 12 of that law, and freely exercised it.

"And the Commissioners for the said town are hereby empowered to make such rules and orders for the holding of the said fairs, as may tend to prevent all disorders and inconveniences that may happen in the said town, and such as may tend to the improvement and regulating of the said town *in general*, so as such rules, except in fair time, affect none but livers in the said town, or such person or persons as shall have a lot of free-hold therein, any law, statute, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, always, that such rules and orders be not inconsistent with the laws of this province, nor the statutes or customs of Great Britain."

The first evidence of a distinct and permanent meeting place for the Town government, appeared in the "Resolution providing for the preservation of the Records of the Town," which was approved July 19, 1823, and appropriated \$150 for the yearly rent of a "safe and convenient house for the accommodation of this Corporation, and the preservation of the records and papers belonging to the Town."

That condition continued until the enactment of "An ordinance for the purchase of the building now occupied as Town House, approved March 22, 1845, which appropriated \$2,400 to be paid in six per cent stock of that Corporation, and provided that the purchase should date from April 1, 1843, "without further incumbrance than the charge of six dollars per annum, ground rent on nine feet thereof, covered by the alley on the east side of said premises. The property was accordingly transferred to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Georgetown, for \$2,500 by a deed recorded June 2, 1845.

Pursuant to a resolution of August 8, 1863, authorizing the Mayor to sell the Town House, it was conveyed on

September 30th, of that year to Elenor R. Lang, for \$7,500 and the sale confirmed by an ordinance dated October 14, 1863.

Mrs. Lang failed to meet the deferred payments under that conveyance, and on October 20, 1870, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, repurchased the property as the highest bidders at a sale under the trust, for \$4,900, and received a deed thereof dated March 18, 1871.

When the charter of Georgetown was revoked on May 31, 1871, by the Act of Congress of February 21, 1871, the use of the property for Town Hall purposes ceased.

Its sale with a number of other properties, was again directed by an Act of Congress, of April 1, 1882, in order to obtain means for the purchase of a lot and erect a new engine house for Company No. 5; but while the other properties were sold, it was deemed best to reconstruct the Town Hall for the accommodation of the engine company, and it was accordingly remodelled for \$7,206.11, out of the proceeds of those sales and an appropriation of \$3,000 pursuant to Acts of Congress of March 3, 1883, and July 5, 1884, and so remains.

The Act of Congress of August 18, 1856, which made appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1857 (11 Stat. 93), appropriated not more than \$50,000 for the erection of a custom house at Georgetown, D. C., which was completed in August, 1858.

Upon the completion of this building it was found to be much more capacious than the needs of the custom service there required. The Corporation of Georgetown was therefore permitted to occupy the upper stories for municipal purpose, and the Mayor's office and the Councils and Aldermen were housed there.

METHODS OF ELECTING ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS IN
GEORGETOWN

Mayor Appointed and Elected by Officials.

The Mayors of Georgetown, under the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an Act to incorporate Georgetown, in Montgomery County," approved, November 1789, except the first mayor, who was appointed to that office by section one of that act, were elected from among the aldermen, on the first Monday of each succeeding January, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the Town of Georgetown, assembled at some convenient place in said town, by a majority vote. The same officials were required to fill in the same manner, all vacancies occurring in the offices of Mayor, Recorder or Alderman, during the term of office for which the outgoing official was elected.

Aldermen, Appointed During Good Behavior, Except to Vacancies.

Section 1 of the same Act appointed six inhabitants of said town by name, as "aldermen of the said town, so long as they shall well behave themselves therein." Section 3 of that Act prescribed that in case of a vacancy in the office of Alderman, it should be filled by the election of one of the Common Councilmen to the position of Alderman, by the officials who were empowered to elect the Mayor. A sort of civil service promotion.

POPULAR VOTING IN GEORGETOWN.

Common Councilmen Elected by Resident Property Owners.

Section 2 of that act was the first grant of popular suffrage in Georgetown, and prescribed that ten residents of the town above twenty-one years of age, who had resided there one

whole year before the first of January, 1790, and having visible property within the State above the value of one hundred pounds current money, were eligible for election *viva voce*, as *common council* of the said town, "for so long as they shall well behave themselves," by the votes of "all free men above twenty-one years of age, and having visible property within the State above the value of thirty pounds current money and having resided in the said town one whole year next before the first day of January, 1790."

Vacancies in Common Council Filled by Election.

Vacancies occurring in the membership of the Board of Common Council, by the election of councilman to the office of alderman, during the term of the official holding the office in which such vacancy should occur, were required by Section 3 of the Act of 1789, to be filled by vote of the residents of the town who were qualified to vote under Section 2 of that Act.

The mayor was annually elected after the passage of that act, by joint ballot of Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council.

Section 5 of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805, (2 Stat., 333), prescribed that the Mayor of Georgetown should be elected for one year, on the first Monday of January, 1806, by joint ballot of the board of aldermen and the board of Common Council, and on the same day annually thereafter. The Mayor then in office was continued until the first Monday in January, 1806.

Mayor need not have been Alderman; But only "Fit and Proper Person."

This act removed the special requirement that the mayor should have been an Alderman, by prescribing that "Some fit or proper person" should be chosen.

Alderman and Councilmen Elected by Free White Male Resident Tax Payers.

The same act prescribed that the board of aldermen and board of Common Council, should be elected on the 4th Monday of February, 1806, and annually thereafter; and the Board of Aldermen on the same day every two years thereafter, by "The free white male citizens of Georgetown, of full age, and having resided within the town aforesaid twelve months previously, and having paid tax to the corporation."

The Recorder was made an ex officio member of the Board of Aldermen, by Section 5 of Act of March 3, 1809. (2 Stat., 538.)

Mayor Elected by the Qualified Voters

The next change in the voting system of Georgetown, was by sections 2 and 3 of "An Act to amend the charter of Georgetown," approved May 31, 1830 (4 Stat., 426), as follows:

Section 2. That on the fourth Monday of February next, and on the same day biennially thereafter, the citizens of Georgetown, qualified to vote for members of the two boards of the corporation of said town, shall, by ballot, elect some fit and proper person having the qualifications now required by law, to be mayor of the Corporation of Georgetown, to continue in office two years, and until a successor is duly elected, and the person having, at said election, which shall be conducted by judges of election appointed by the corporation, the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared duly elected, and in the event of an equal number of votes being given to two or more candidates, the two boards in joint meeting, by ballot, shall elect the mayor from the persons having such equal number of votes.

Aldermen and Councilmen Fill Vacancies in Office of Mayor

The duty of filling vacancies was prescribed in the Act of May 31, 1830, as follows:

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of the death or resignation of the mayor, or of his inability to discharge the duties of his office, the two boards of the corporation in joint meeting, by ballot shall elect some fit person to fill the office until the next regular election.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the present mayor of Georgetown shall continue to fill the office of Mayor until the fourth Monday of February next.

This act continued John Cox as mayor until February 28, 1831.

Voters, Qualifications Changed

The qualification of voters was changed by the Act of August 11, 1856 (11 Stat., 32), to vest the franchise in

"every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided within the corporate limits of Georgetown, in the District aforesaid, one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of election, as subject to a school tax for that year (except persons *non compos mentis*, vagrants, paupers, and persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime), and who shall have paid the school taxes due from him, shall be entitled to vote for mayor, members of the board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, and for every officer authorized to be elected at any election under the Acts of said Corporation."

The statute of August 11, 1856, also provided that for certain offences, the offender should forfeit the right to vote and be punished by fine and imprisonment.

In 1865 the Citizens of Georgetown in common with the citizens of the city of Washington were much disturbed by the probability that the male negroes of voting age would be vested with the right of municipal suffrage there. In order to prevent this, the councils of Georgetown passed the following resolution, providing for ascertaining the wishes of the people of Georgetown in that respect.

"A RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"WHEREAS it is proposed in the Congress of the United States so to amend the charter of Georgetown as to extend the elective franchise to persons of color in said town; and whereas such legislation, in the opinion of this Corporation, is wholly uncalled for, and would be an act of grievous oppression, against which a helpless community have no defense, except by an appeal to the sense of justice of Congress; and whereas it may tend to avert this evil to have an expression of opinion from the voters of the town; Therefore

Resolved, That the polls be opened on the twenty-eighth day of December inst., and be kept open on said day between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 6 P.M., at the several precincts of the town, under the direction of the Commissioners of Election, for a special balloting by the qualified voters of the town upon the question whether they are in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage by law to the colored inhabitants of said town or not—those in favor of said extension to vote "Yes", and those opposed thereto to vote "No", and the Commissioners of Election immediately after said vote, shall return the result thereof to this Corporation.

Resolver further, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to give due notice of said resolution by publication. Approved Dec. 22, 1865."

At the balloting held in accordance with the foregoing resolution, *seven hundred and twelve persons* voted against Negro suffrage, and *one* for it. This result was communicated to Congress pursuant to the following resolution:

"A RESOLUTION in relation to the vote in regard to negro suffrage. Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the Corporation of Georgetown, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, at his earliest convenience, the result of the election held in this town on the 28th of December last, in regard to Negro Suffrage; and that in said communication he did give a comparative statement of the votes polled in this town at elections held therein during the past four years. Approved, January 12, 1866."

*Voters Need Not be White, but Must Reside Three Months
in the Ward*

Another change was made in the qualification of voters, in the District of Columbia, embracing Georgetown, by the Act of Congress passed on January 7, 1867, and January 8, 1867, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in the order named, over the vote of President Andrew Johnson (14 Stat., 375) as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and three months in the ward or election precinct in which he shall offer to vote, next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, *without any distinction on account of color or race.*"

This statute was the answer of Congress to the Resolution of the Georgetown Council, of December 22, 1865, protesting against negro suffrage.

*Voters Need Only be Males of Good Repute Who Reside in
Voting Precinct Thirty Days*

The last change made in the qualifications necessary to vote in the District of Columbia, including Georgetown, was in Section 7, of the Act of February 21, 1871 (16 Stat. 421), namely:

"That all male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been actual residents of said District for three months prior to the passage of this Act, except such as are *non compos mentis* and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall be entitled to vote at said election, in the election district or precinct in which he shall then reside, and shall have so resided for thirty days immediately preceding said election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said District, and for all

subsequent elections twelve months' prior residence shall be required to constitute a voter."

This law of February 21, 1871, was revoked on June 20, 1874, by an Act of Congress, approved on that date (18 Stat., 116), and no privilege of voting in the District of Columbia has been granted since that date.

The people of Georgetown occasionally had their diversion with the sacred subject of municipal suffrage.

On February 11, 1831, Philip Doddridge, who was then Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, of the House of Representatives, wrote to the Mayor of Georgetown that

"A disposition seems to be manifested by several, towards a recession of all this District to the States, except the City of Washington, etc., and asked the opinion of the Mayor "Whether such an attempt would be seconded by the wishes of the population of Georgetown?"

The foregoing quotations are all of Mr. Doddridge's request that appears in the minutes.

It was referred to a Select Committee of the Councils consisting of Messrs. Turner, Cox and Crittenden, who apparently considered themselves as its pall bearers, as nothing further on the subject appears upon the minutes of the Councils of Georgetown, until March 5, 1832, when those minutes abruptly end with the following statement unaccompanied by any explanation:

For retrocession	44
For delegate in Congress.....	None
For Local Legislature.....	None
For remaining as we are.....	221
Silent	25

I did not farther pursue my investigation of the record in that respect, as the majority for "remaining as we are" was.

sufficiently pronounced to give the retrocession heresy its quietus for that time.

The people of Georgetown, so far as my investigation extended did not again seek to amuse themselves with suffrage until 1838, when the minutes of March 23rd of that year burst forth with the bare announcement that the variable residents had voted to change their minds on the subject of retrocession as follows:

"Resolved, That the Resolution be recommitted to the Committee which reported it, with instructions to ascertain and report to this Board, whether or not, a majority of the legal voters and license payers of the town did cast their votes at the recent poll, in favor of Retrocession,"

Report

That they devoted as much time and attention to the subject referred to them, as circumstances would permit, and submit the following analysis, which is drawn from documents furnished by the Clerk of the Corporation, and may be confidently relied on as correct.

It appears by the statement received from the Clerk of the Corporation, that the whole number of legal voters in town,

is410

Whole number of legal voters who cast their votes

for and against Retrocession at the recent poll..258

Number of legal voters that did not vote.....152

Of the 258 legal votes polled, there were in favor of

Retrocession139

Against it119

Majority of legal votes polled in favor of Retro-

cession 20

The whole number of votes taken in the town and county at the recent poll for and against Retrocession was 421. Of these there were in favor of Retrocession 244, of which number 105 were Proxies, License Payers and Voters from the county, and of the Proxies 62 were women.

The number that voted against Retrocession was 117, of whom 58 were Proxies, License Payers and Voters from the county, and of the Proxies 22 were women.

Number of legal votes in town.....410

Legal Votes given in favor of Retrocession.....139

Difference of whom 119 only voted against Retro-
cession271

It appears further from an examination of the tax list of the
town and of the return of the late vote on Retrocession

That there were legal votes For Retrocession Against it.

	139	119
Resident Freeholders	55	26
Non-resident freeholders	18	13
Exclusively county	26	8
License Payers	6	6
Nondescript	0	5
	<hr/> 244	<hr/> 177
	177	

Aggregate majority for retrocession 67

As it respects the amount of property owned by those who voted
in favor of Retrocession, though forming no part of the instructions
given to the committee, yet as a statement appeared in the Potomac
Advocate of the 12th instant, calculated to make an impression on
the public mind, that a large majority of the property holders in
the town favor Retrocession, it is deemed proper to submit the
following subjoined statement.

The whole amount of assessed property within the limits
of this Corporation is.....\$2,317,500

To which add the amount of church and other property,
heretofore assessed, but which is this year exempted from
taxation and is not included in the above..... 25,380

\$2,342,880

According to the statement in the Advocate, which has not been
examined but which is taken for granted to be correct, the friends
of Retrocession who voted, hold property to

the amount of.....\$969,680
the opponents 414,858 \$1,384,538

Leaving without representation..... \$958,342

On motion of W. Getty, it was ordered, that the report of the
Committee, just read, be entered at large on the Journal, and
printed with the proceedings of the Board.

This was not only a recognition of eighty years in advance of the times, that women were qualified to vote, but an admission that they could do it more judiciously than men, who in such a large proportion entrusted them with a function which they hesitated to use. This makes Georgetown the *avant courier* of the propaganda for the rights of women to express their opinions on public questions by means of the public ballot.

It is of current interest also that on March 5, 1838, Mr. Bouldin moved in the Town Council that it be

"Resolved, That a delegate ought to be immediately allowed to the District, elected by the people of the District and admitted to the floor of the House of Representatives."

which was unanimously adopted on the 16th of that month.

As the Act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, which created the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia, provided for the election of a delegate in the House of Representatives, to which General Norton P. Chipman was elected twice and which he filled for four successive years, it appears that Georgetown was forehanded in that subject as well as on woman suffrage.

A RESOLUTION for ascertaining the sense of the voters of this town on the subject of retrocession, etc. Approved February 18, 1832.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF GEORGETOWN, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the voters of this town on the question of retrocession to the State of Maryland—of a local legislature for the District of Columbia—of a Delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia, the Judges of Election at the ensuing annual election of members of the two Boards of the Corporation, to be held on the fourth Monday in this month, be requested to enquire of each voter at the time he places his vote in the ballot box, whether he be in favor of anyone of the above proposed measures; or whether he be in favor of the present form of Government for the District of Columbia; and that the said judges be requested to record the sense

of the voters so expressed, and to communicate the same to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of this Corporation, at the first meeting of the Corporation to be held thereafter; and that the Mayor of the town give notice to the voters of this town, by publication made in the Columbian Gazette, of the objects and intention of this resolution.

A RESOLUTION directing an application to the Legislature of Maryland, on the subject of Retrocession. Approved 26th March, 1838.

RESOLVED, That in pursuance of instructions given to this Corporation by the citizens of Georgetown, assembled in town meeting on the 12th February last, John Carter, R. P. Dunlop, Thomas Turner, John Marbury, Clement Cox, Samuel McKenney, and Otho. M. Linthicum, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee on the part of this town, in conjunction with any Committee that may be appointed on the part of the County, to memorialize the Legislature of the State of Maryland, at its present Session, to receive into the said State, with the concurrence of Congress, all that part of Washington County in the District of Columbia, lying west of Rock Creek, upon the terms and conditions, expressed in the first Resolution of the Series of Resolutions, adopted by the Town Meeting held in this Town, February 12, 1838, and which Resolution is in the following words:

“Resolved, That without reference to the political advantages to accrue to that portion of the County of Washington which lies west of Rock Creek, including Georgetown, from a Retrocession thereof to Maryland, in the opinion of this meeting, the pecuniary interest, and general prosperity of the Citizens will be promoted by such an act of Retrocession, provided that it can be effected on such terms as shall secure from Congress the reimbursement, to the extent of the public debt of Georgetown, of the expenses incurred by said Town, in the prosecution of those two works of acknowledged national character, the improvement of the Harbor, and the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and from the State of Maryland, the cession within said Territory, of the County and inferior Courts having Jurisdiction therein.”

A RESOLUTION further instructing the Committee on the subject of Retrocession. Approved 7th April, 1838.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF GEORGETOWN, That the Committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature of Maryland on the subject of Retrocession, be, and they are

hereby instructed to address a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying the assent of Congress to the said measure, and that same Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to address a memorial to the Legislature of Virginia praying the assent of said Legislature to said measure.

A RESOLUTION on the subject of Retrocession. Approved March 23d, 1839.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF GEORGETOWN, That the Committee heretofore appointed by the Corporation, on the subject of Retrocession, have, and they are hereby vested with the same powers with reference to the present Legislature of Maryland, which were conferred on them with reference to the last Legislature.

A RESOLUTION on the subject of Retrocession Approved 23d of January, 1841.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF GEORGETOWN, That Willam Laird be, and he is hereby appointed, in the place of Thomas Turner, who has removed from town, a member of the Committee heretofore appointed by this Corporation on the subject of Retrocession, by resolution of March 26, 1838—and that said Committee be and they are hereby revived and clothed with the same powers, with reference to the present or any future Congress of the United States, or Legislature of Maryland, which were conferred to them by said original resolution with reference to the Congress or Legislature then in existence.

REV. JOHN C. SMITH, D.D., AND OTHER PIONEER PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS OF WASHINGTON.

By REV. JOSEPH THOMAS KELLY

(Read before the Society, May 18, 1920.)

SOME time since I was invited by the President of this Society to prepare a paper covering the life and labors of Rev. John C. Smith, D.D., who was for more than 45 years a pastor in Washington City, the most of the time in charge of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. It occurred to me that it would be of interest to couple with the review of his life and services, some mention of the men and churches of the order with which his life was associated. For while Dr. Smith was not, in the strict sense of the word, a pioneer minister of the city, he was associated as co-pastor with Dr. Balche who was the founder of Presbyterianism in the District of Columbia, and with Dr. Laurie, and was pastor for seven years of the Church of Georgetown which was the mother church of this city (I mean, of course, of the Presbyterian faith and order), before taking up the pastorate of the Fourth Church with which for more than thirty-eight years his name and service are linked.

I am well aware of the fact that probably only a few persons now living remember the name and work of Dr. Smith, and yet he did in his day foundation and constructive work for which Washington will always be in debt. I am reminded of the incident recorded, I think by Cicero himself, of his Pro-Consular days when he visited



REV. JOHN C. SMITH, D.D.

(From photograph in possession of Rev. Joseph I. Kelly.)

the city of Syracuse. Great preparations had been made for his reception by the official bodies. After he had been taken to see the various sights of the city he was asked what further could be done in his honor. He requested to be shown the tomb of Archimedes. But strange to say the city fathers had never heard of it. They denied that Archimedes was buried there. But Cicero well remembered the facts: How Archimedes who had saved the town when Marcellus and the Romans had besieged it, had ordered his burial in its cemetery. Cicero remembered the form of the obelisk with the mathematical instruments carved upon it, which the great inventor had designed; and so he set himself to find the tomb and at last in the midst of an old, discarded burial ground, surrounded by a tangle of evergreen and forgotten graves, he saw the obelisk and stood beside the resting place of the Master. The story is old but it is eternally verified in the frequent forgetfulness of the men who as pioneers have blazed the way and laid the foundations on which the after generations have so well and surely builded the fine fabric of a later day.

When, in the year 1800, a small packet-sloop, laden with all the records, archives and furniture which the infant republic possessed, sailed from Philadelphia, where Congress then sat, up the Potomac to the new seat of Government, it found the ground already pre-empted by Presbyterianism. The Scotch-Irish had early come upon the scene, and three members of the Presbytery of Donegal, Messrs. Keith, Balche and Hunt, were at work in the neighborhood of Washington. Even before that, that is in 1718, the Presbyterian Church of Bladensburg had been organized, and this church, still alive and at work in Hyattsville, is the mother church of this region, so far as Presbyterians are concerned.

Dr. Stephen Bloomer Balche, in 1780 commissioned as

an evangelist, preached to a few persons, principally of Scotch and New England descent. In no long time he was invited to settle and organize a congregation, which eventually erected a house of worship on Bridge (now M) Street in Georgetown, and a fruitful pastorate of fifty-three years was thus begun. The church was known for many years as the Bridge Street Church, afterwards moved to West (now P) Street, changing its name with the removal, and has recently again surnamed itself the Georgetown Presbyterian Church. Dr. Balche was popular both as a man and a preacher and wielded a large influence both in the community and among public officials.

Dr. B. F. Bittinger for many years stated clerk and historian of our Presbytery, who was brought up under the combined ministry of Drs. Balche and Smith, says that the rapid growth of the church was due not only to the popularity of Dr. Balche but "to the fact that at that time there was no other Protestant church this side of Alexandria, while Washington came from Mt. Vernon to worship in the church. Mr. Jefferson, then a resident of Georgetown, frequently attended upon its services, as also did the first Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, both of whom were contributors to the enlargement of the church building when that became necessary. Indeed, it was customary for the officers of the Government to attend worship in this church."

The time of which we are speaking was eminently a reverential time and men of all ranks of life were devout attendants upon the house of God. I quote again an extract from the diary of Dr. J. N. Danforth, for whom the Fourth Church was organized. He says: "It was stated on good authority that on a Sabbath morning of that time two of the heads of Departments met in their carriages and hailed

each other. Mr. Clay inquired of his colleague whither he was riding. He replied he was taking a ride of relaxation, being jaded by the drudgery of a very busy week. Mr. Clay replied: 'Turn about, sir; you are driving the wrong way.' 'Why so?' his friend asked. 'You are not going to church. Turn about and go to church,' said the Secretary of State. 'To church! Why? I want relaxation and nobody will notice it,' rejoined his friend. 'Don't believe any such thing,' said Mr. Clay. 'Everybody notices what you do. And let me tell you, no man can sustain himself here who does not go to church. Public opinion will condemn him.' "

It was in such an atmosphere, himself largely the creator or at least inspirer of it, that Dr. Balche did his work, and he laid well and strong the foundations of that great work which the Church of Georgetown has done in its own ministries and in the congregations which both in town and country have gone forth from it. Dr. Balche ruled and reigned in the hearts and lives of his people; a man somewhat eccentric, it is said, but who is not eccentric? And many rich stories are told of him, for which there is not space in this chronicle. He lived to his 87th year, and in the last year or two of his ministry had as his colleague Rev. John C. Smith, who thus in 1832 first comes upon the scene—and who took up the work and carried it on for seven years as pastor, succeeding Dr. Balche in this mother church.

In the meantime, on the other side of the creek, in the City of Washington, the Presbyterian pioneers were at work. There has long been a friendly rivalry between the first and the New York Avenue churches as to priority of organization among the Presbyterian Churches of Washington. The New York Avenue Church is the result of the union of two churches—the F Street Church, dating back to 1803, and the Second, founded in 1820. In 1859 they

came together, taking the site of the Second Church where the New York Avenue now stands, and the pastor of the F Street Church, Dr. P. D. Gurley. The building was for a long time known as Willard Hall, and was standing until within a few years. The New York Avenue Church, therefore rightly claims its history from 1803, when Dr. James Laurie, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, came to the city and gathered a congregation which was in connection with the Associate Reformed Church and so continued until 1823, when it became connected with the General Assembly of our Church under the care of the Presbytery of the District of Columbia. Dr. Laurie was a remarkable man, both in regard to his scholarly gifts, his eminent piety and his subordination of his own interests to the good of the cause he loved so well. He was a Scotchman through and through, which anybody would easily recognize from looking at the photograph of him which has come down to us. The map of Scotland is plainly depicted on his face, which is as rugged looking as the craggy hills of his own dear land, while the shrewdness of his mind and the kindness of his heart look out of his steady eyes. Dr. Laurie labored for fifty years as pastor of the F Street Church. He literally knew what it was "to labor and to pray," for I am told he took a clerkship in the Treasury Department to maintain himself while giving his life to the ministry of this church, and that he lit fires and did whatsoever janitor services were necessary in the care of the building during the days of its struggle for existence. Is it to be wondered at that out of such labors and self-denying devotion the strong church rises today—as the islands rest on coral reefs of the dead bodies of their builders?

At the same time, and working antecedently indeed to Dr. Laurie, was another man, Dr. John Brackenridge, to whose labors the First Church undoubtedly owes its existence. He

was a member of the Presbytery of Baltimore, and was commissioned in 1795 to labor in the City of Washington. A congregation was gathered which was rather migratory in its character: worshipping first in a carpenter shop in the White House grounds amidst dense woods—then removing to a small frame building at the corner of 10th and F Streets, where St. Patrick's burying ground used to stand—then to the Navy Yard to be in reach of the employees, there worshipping in a building known as "The Academy East"—then worshipping for a while in the Capitol building, and finally, in 1812, occupying what was commonly called "The Little White Church Under the Hill," situated on 1st Street, not far from the Butler Building.

The First Church was probably organized in 1811, and Dr. Brackenridge was its Pastor until 1817. The cornerstone of the present building on 4½ Street was laid April 19, 1827, and the church was dedicated in December of the same year.

Dr. Brackenridge was evidently a thrifty soul, for he was the owner of 40 acres of ground which was sold to W. W. Corcoran and by him to the U. S. Government for the park known as "The Soldiers' Home." The grave of Rev. John Brackenridge and that of his wife and daughter are in the southern part of the Soldiers' Home grounds. The inscription on the tombstone reads: "In memory of Rev. John Brackenridge, who died May 2, 1844. He was the first Presbyterian minister in Washington. Fully supplied the congregation of Bladensburg for 40 years. The Rockville Academy was reared under his superintendence. He sleeps after a prudent, useful, pious life beside his wife. The Orphans' Asylum in Washington her unassuming labor of love."

This brings us to the Fourth Church, so named because of the much-to-be-deplored method of numerically naming our

churches. It was the fourth organized in the City of Washington, the corporation of Georgetown being a separate municipality. It was organized by a little company of 23 people from the Second Church, which had just lost its pastor, Dr. Daniel Baker, and had failed to call Dr. Danforth, whom some desired. The meeting for organization was held in the home of Jacob Gideon and his wife Mary, on 7th Street. They were the outstanding figures, not only of that early time, but for many years afterwards. He and Anthony Preston, another of the men of that early time, were not members of the church when it was organized, but from the beginning they were strong friends of the church, both financially and by the influence of their personal standing in the community. Mr. Gideon was the first treasurer of the board of trustees. In five days the contract was let for the white frame structure on the east side of 9th Street, where for eleven years the church was to have its home. In the meantime services were held in a little schoolhouse on 9th Street, just above G, and afterwards moved to the schoolhouse of Mr. Zachary D. Brashears, where it was housed until its church home was ready.

Here is an item from the diary of Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, the first minister of the church. He was never inducted into the pastoral relation, but served as stated supply. Under date of November 16, 1828: "I preached my first sermon to the people who had sent for me, in a schoolhouse situated on 9th Street above G, then on a boundary of the *northern suburbs* of the city." "Some idea of the crude condition of the neighborhood may be formed from the fact that on a Sabbath night after dedication, a city hack conveying a family to the church door was upset in the mud of the street near the edifice."—J. N. D.

Just two or three blocks north, i.e., at I Street, were

what was commonly known as "The Slashes," where hunters shot birds and rabbits, and all north of that was a wilderness. The streets were unpaved and unlighted—and there were none of the evidences usually manifest that the location of the Fourth Church was well chosen. Yet within a very brief season, when the organization was housed in its beautiful little white frame building, gable end on 9th Street, its growth was rapid under Dr. Danforth, who remained for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mason Noble, who was pastor from 1832-1839, and then, the preparation having thus well been made and the foundations well laid, Dr. Smith began what was really his life work in connection with the Fourth.

Like Drs. Balche and Laurie and Brackenridge, John Cross Smith was Scotch-Irish in descent. His father emigrated when quite a young man from the County of Antrim, from which county also came the parents of Andrew Jackson. On reaching this country his father made his home in Baltimore, where he married a lady from Pennsylvania, of the same race and faith. When John C. Smith was born nobody was ever able to find out. He was oddly sensitive about his age, and when pressed into a corner by the unwise temerity of some, would end the discussion by saying: "It was very uncertain, his father saying one day and his mother another." I judge, however, he must have been born about just before the beginning of the century—and, as the City of Washington was founded in 1800, they perhaps began life together. His father died early in life. His mother, of whom he was never tired of speaking, must have been a remarkable woman. She was a woman of stern integrity and conscientiousness; rigid even to austerity in relation to matters of religion; devoted to the service of God and the interests of His Kingdom, and a woman of

large knowledge in practical affairs. It was to her moulding that the life and character of Dr. Smith were conformed. The death of his father devolved the care of the home upon him, and he obtained employment as a clerk for their support. He was, therefore, unable to secure a collegiate education, but by private study made up for this deficiency so far as possible. He pursued his studies in theology under the direction of his pastor, Dr. John M. Duncan, of Baltimore, who was in his time noted for learning and pulpit ability. Dr. Duncan was a man of rare powers of mind and spirit, and those who were taught by him received the benefits of a training which falls to the lot of few men. It was well said by Dr. Leyburn that if John M. Duncan had done no more than equip and send into the ministry John Chambers, John C. Smith, Wm. F. Sproule and Rev. Mr. McLain, he had done more than the work of an ordinary man. One year was spent by young Smith in Princeton Theological Seminary, and then home again for the finishing touches by Dr. Duncan, where he had also the benefit of the friendship and advice of Dr. John Brackenridge, of Kentucky, Pastor of the Second Church, an interest which continued through his life. He was licensed to preach in 1828, the very year of the organization of the Fourth Church. He engaged in home missionary work near Norfolk, Va., and after six months was called to the Church of Portsmouth, Va., which he served for three years.

On a visit to Washington he was invited by Dr. Balche to preach, and this resulted in an invitation to act as associate pastor of the Georgetown Church, and on the 2d of May, 1832, he was installed in that office on the death of Dr. Balche at the close of the succeeding year. Dr. Smith continued in the pastorate for seven years, or until 1839, when he was called to the ministry of the Fourth Church.

His first connection with the Fourth Church was in December 17, 1832, when he preached the sermon at the installation of its first pastor, Rev. Mason Noble.

Dr. Smith accomplished a large task in Georgetown. When he went there he found the church heavily in debt and about to pass into the sheriff's hands. He determined to save the property; and though he met the opposition of the faint-hearted and the discouraged, he carried his plan through to a successful issue. He here manifested that dauntless purpose and concentration of will and effort which were his to so remarkable a degree and which gave him the assurance of victory in many a doubtful and hazardous undertaking. He became noted in the course of years as a church builder and raiser of the funds for this purpose; he traveled far and wide in these efforts, which were always successful. Many churches, both in this city and in the country around, the Western, the sixth, the Assembly's, the 15th Street Colored, owe their origin and buildings to him.

When Mr. Noble left the Fourth Church the minds of the people turned to Dr. Smith. The chief anxiety turned upon the question of his health. He was tall and spare, and through all his life gave one the impression of being a frail man. Indeed, I have the story on good authority that when one of his most loyal supporters and friends visited Scotland, he was anxious to bring back some testimonial of his reverence for his pastor. But he hardly expected to find him alive when he returned, and so he selected and had sent over a magnificent shaft of Scotch granite, which should to coming generations declare the estimation in which the pastor was held. How singular is Fate. Long before the close of Dr. Smith's life, that monument was erected over the grave of the donor.

Dr. Smith found in the people of the Fourth Church a

people ready to his hand for a great work. They had already proved their character by their works—and, tested by hardship, they had proven their readiness for larger things. And consequently, when within six months after his installation Dr. Smith called upon his people to erect a larger and more substantial house of worship, he found an instant response. A contract was made with John C. Harkness for a house 61x80 feet—larger than any church building hitherto put up in the city. A site immediately across the street, at the west side of 9th, was selected and the property purchased from Mayor Van Ness, and the cornerstone was laid June 24, 1840, an account of the same being contained in the *National Intelligencer* of June 29th. The building was dedicated just one year from that date, June 20, 1841, and for nearly sixty years, that is, until 1899, when the Fourth Church removed to Columbia Heights, was the home of an increasing congregation and a fruitful and wide extended service. We can only appreciate the magnitude of this undertaking by considering the character of Washington and the church's location at that time. By the census of 1840 it appears that Washington had a population of less than 17,000 whites and less than 6,000 colored—or about 23,000. The locality was one which Dr. Smith himself called “a land of gullies and marshes.” Ninth Street was unpaved. The square in which Dr. Smith lived during his entire residence at 910 New York Avenue, had but four houses in it; and the whole square in which the Church was situated, bounded by 9th and 10th and G and H Streets, full of ravines and hollows as it was, had but two houses in it. The assessed value of the square with improvements was in 1839 less than \$18,000. Even in my own day as a boy, I well remember the open condition of that neighborhood—the gully or sewer running across the

block midway from N.E. to S.W., and the great Van Ness mausoleum on the H Street side, with its high iron gate into the tomb, which was at once the fascination and the terror of the boys of the neighborhood. All that was altered long since. The ravine was arched over and the gullies filled in, the common levelled and the mausoleum removed to Oak Hill, Grant Street cut through, and now not a foot of ground that is not occupied and of highest value. I may say in passing that the little white church was transformed into two comfortable houses that in time came to have brick fronts, but these also I believe have passed away with the march of improvements.

The church under Dr. Smith's leadership equalled all the tasks that came its way. If it was poor in this world's goods it was not poor in men and women who were rich in faith and courage. There were earnest, practical men of affairs, not too busy to give their time and talents and energy to the service of the community through the church. David M. Wilson, the beloved Elder, leader in every good work, with missionary zeal and large vision, always prospecting and achieving; Jacob Gideon and Anthony Preston, neither of them at the time of the organization of the church, members of it, but both of them soon in its membership, and then elected to the Eldership and serving the church with singular fidelity and loving zeal. They gave each \$1,000 for the new building, and Jacob Gideon gave the beautifully embossed and engraved communion service, which the church still holds as one of its chief treasures.

Then there were a host of others, Stansbury, Stettinius, Michael Nourse, Col. Wm. P. Young, the Larners, the Shepherds, Moores and many others too numerous to mention.

Among the women were many helpers, prominent among

them Mrs. Mary Gideon, fruitful in every good work, and Mrs. Shepherd, mother of Governor Shepherd, whose gracious life is one of the fragrant memories of my childhood and early ministry. There was no public school system in the District prior to the year 1849, and therefore it came into the mind and heart of Mrs. Jacob Gideon to supply the deficiency. In 1836 she instituted the female free school and this had its home in one of the lower rooms of the Fourth Church, and taught by the Misses Wannall of that church. By the interested and persistent work of Mrs. Gideon this school was maintained for thirteen years, but in 1849 the system of public schools having been introduced into the city, and there being no further use for this effort, it was discontinued. In this school a good primary education was given free, and many young girls had here the training which fitted them to take their happy and responsible places in life. The money for carrying on the school was received from voluntary gifts, and there were often opportune supplies from Mrs. Gideon and her friends to meet any deficiency.

The church also maintained a Sabbath School for colored children, concerning which I find this interesting and informing note among its records, date of September 2, 1835: "——— offered a resolution that the Colored Sabbath School connected with this church be dissolved on account of the present state of public opinion, *which resolution was lost.*" Dr. Smith, a man born and living among the colored people, was deeply interested in their welfare. The only Presbyterian Church among the colored people—the 15th Street Church, under the charge now and for nearly 40 years of the Rev. Dr. Grimke—is directly responsible for its existence and continuance to Dr. Smith. At that time great prejudices existed as to the education of the negroes. The laws forbade the teaching of those who were in servi-

tude, and it was with difficulty that those who were free could secure instruction. Its first minister was John F. Cook, the father of one of the late Collectors of Taxes for the District, a man held in great esteem by the whole city. When it became known that Cook had applied for licensure to the Presbytery then sitting in the Fourth Church, and that on satisfactory examination held, order had been taken to license him, the Fourth Church, after listening to his trial sermon, there was great excitement. Loose threats were made, even extending to that of pulling down the church; but through it all the pastor stood firm, and the Fourth Church had the privilege of being the place for the licensure of the first colored man in the city to preach the Gospel. No one ever regretted the action. Cook proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, winning the esteem and respect of his brethren in the ministry and building up a church among his people whose influence is of a high order.

In the last years of his life, when laid aside from active work, Dr. Smith personally solicited and raised some \$1,000 for the payment of a debt of \$10,000 which was threatening the life of that church.

When the Civil War broke out Dr. Smith took no council with flesh and blood. Though a Southern man, he was an intense Union man. He immediately offered his services as Chaplain to the Government, being the first clergyman in Washington, and probably the first in the country, to put his ministry at the call of the sick and wounded of the army. He announced his action to his people in a famous sermon on the text: "I am now ready to be offered." It was at a critical time in the history of the country and especially in this city, when he took his stand so boldly and uncompromisingly, and he well deserved the honor of his country for it. It is no wonder, then, that Lincoln

and Cameron and other great leaders became his firm and tried friends; that they gave him a hearing and favored requests of his whenever presented. In due time his services were accepted and permission was given to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the city. When the law allowed the appointment of Chaplains he received his commission, dated May 31, 1862, and was honorably mustered out June 19, 1865. The services rendered by himself and Mrs. Smith to the soldiers in Judiciary Square Hospital can never be computed at their full value. Ministering to more than 11,000 men, his image was borne away stamped deeply upon as many hearts. Probably no man was more widely known throughout the country for the vast labor of love which he carried on. Dr. Smith was proud, and justly so, of his war record. In his anniversary sermon of September, 1865, he said: "I thank God for my military record."

In the early part of the war hospital facilities in the city were scarce, and it became necessary for the Government to occupy some of the churches. Some of these were requisitioned, but Dr. Smith, knowing the need, offered the Fourth Church as an hospital, and it was so used for eight months. The pews were floored over, the organ was boarded in, and hundreds of men were cared for within its walls.

Notwithstanding all these varied outside interests he let nothing divorce him from the work of his own church. He used to say, "I know nothing but the Fourth Church," but this was uttered in no narrow sense, for he thought of and labored for others continually; but he did consider himself responsible for the particular church given him to shepherd.

Dr. Smith was a preacher in the best sense of the word. He was not an orator; he did not bring into the pulpit the diction and the graces of the study, least of all did he bring

the mooted questions of politics to his people; but he did meet them on the plane of daily living and with a heart understanding and sympathizing with people in the solution of their many problems, he endeavored to help them by the teachings of the Word of God. He was eminently practical in his ministry, and it must have been indeed a careless or indifferent hearer who did not take away real help to meet the issues of life. Plain and unpretending in his manner, the Doctor was blessed with a genial and sympathetic disposition which attached to him many true and warm-hearted people. He was completely absorbed in his work and made the wants and anxieties of his congregation his unceasing care.

It was in his pastoral work he particularly excelled. He knew the value of personal interest in his people and he devoted himself to a visitation and care of them in their homes which drew their interest in turn and bound them to him and the church.

I remember one young minister who came when the Doctor was trying out various candidates for the position of Assistant. This man, with a temerity born of ignorance of the man with whom he was dealing, said: "Doctor, how do you get your people to keep you so many years?" The old Doctor flashed one of those keen looks at him, under which an ordinary man might wince, drew himself up, and said with a dignity native to him: "Young man, my people don't keep me; I keep them." Which was literally true. Trouble could not come in a life, nor sorrow in a home, nor disaster and perplexity threaten, and Dr. Smith not know it. And anon he was there, and, with his coming, help and comfort and strengthening.

Dr. Smith also lived in the days before the Civil Service, when the office and the person of the minister had probably greater influence than in the present day. And Dr. Smith

knew his way to Cabinet officers and appointive powers and understood, with that subtle knowledge of human nature which was almost a sixth sense, how to approach and present his case and win his way and get his appointment. Thus vast numbers of young men were attached to him and his church by reason of the kindly service he rendered them. But alas! the day came when all that was changed. There arose another king that knew not John and I was informed, and have no reason to doubt it, that in one great excision forty of Dr. Smith's men lost their places, and there was no power to get them back. Dr. Smith felt this keenly, but it did not let him cease his kindly efforts, and he busied himself among friends and business acquaintances to find places for his protégés.

During all these years, both before and during and at the close of the Civil War, the work of the church under Dr. Smith's care advanced and strengthened. Various colonies went forth to establish other churches, as The Assembly's, Western, Sixth and Eastern, but the places of those thus colonizing were soon taken by others and the church maintained a leading place in the city. At the same time the relations between Dr. Smith and his brethren of the other communions were genial and kind. He was a special friend with his neighbor, Father Mathews, of St. Patrick's Church. Dr. Smith asked him for a contribution to his church when he was building it. Father Mathew said: "Well, you know it wouldn't be allowable for me to help build a Protestant Church. But the sidewalk—that's not part of a church. I'll give you that." And so he did. It is a delightful commentary upon the comity and friendliness among the churches and ministry of that time—at least, of some of them. This fraternity Dr. Smith maintained until the end and he always gave a hearty welcome to new men coming to the city, being especially gracious to his younger brethren.

As the years increased and the disabilities of age began to make themselves felt, Dr. Smith asked his people for an Associate in the work, and his choice and that of the people falling upon the writer of this paper, I was installed in the office and for nearly four years of his closing life had the privilege of association with him. He was always considerate and thoughtful of his young helper and we worked side by side, dividing the duties of the church between us. After two years, however, that is, on the 5th of January, 1876, he met with an accident, being knocked down by a street car horse and was critically ill for a long time. Eventually, however, he recovered sufficiently to be out and to come to church and sit in the pulpit, but he was never able to preach again. To the end, as throughout his long ministry, he retained the love and reverence of his people, and when on the afternoon of January 23, 1878, he fell asleep, a whole church was plunged in mourning as for a beloved father, and multitudes from far and near joined in their sorrow.

I have thus very incompletely sketched some of the incidents and characteristics of a great, because a serving, life. Dr. Smith still lives in the work he organized and in the lives he influenced. And though a city may move onward in its unceasing progress and the immediate presence of its builders and conservators be lost, yet what they were and did in its upbuilding cannot fail of its purpose, and the memory of men like John C. Smith will be among its imperishable treasures.

JAMES HEIGHE BLAKE,
THE THIRD MAYOR OF THE CORPORATION
OF WASHINGTON [1813-17].

By ALLEN C. CLARK

(Read before the Society, Nov. 16, 1920.)

IN THE family Bible, to the entry of birth of a son is added in Dr. Blake's handwriting, "Named after the celebrated Admiral Robert Blake from whose family he is a descendant."

Dr. Blake was of lineage, well born on both sides. The Blakes and Heighes were Maryland colonists, prominent in the Church of England; active in political affairs; and planters with slave holdings.

Richard Blake came from England and settled in Calvert county. He married Susanna or Susan Nichols, daughter of William Nichols. Their son Joseph married Mary Heighe, daughter of Thomas Holdsworth Heighe and Mary Holdsworth Wheeler, his wife. Their son, James Heighe Blake, was born in the same county, June 11, 1768.

Hester Dorsey Richardson, in *The Sun*, of Baltimore, May 22, 1904, says:

"Richard Blake of My Lordship's Favor in Calvert County was a prominent man in Colonial days, and his fine estate one of the notable homes in the hospitable region in which it was situated. His bride, Susanna Nichols, was known as the 'heiress of St. Edmonds.' Her father, William Nichols, was one of the men sent as representatives of the Province to England in 1695. Col. Joseph Blake, of My Lordship's Favor * * * served with distinction all through the Revolutionary War."

To another son of Richard attaches romance. In the *Maryland Gazette*, January 25, 1770, is:



JAMES HEIGHE BLAKE

"January 6, 1770. To All Seafaring Gentlemen.

"Richard Blake, Captain of a sloop bound to the West India Islands left Potomac River three years next August. And there being various reports that he is yet alive and under confinement in the Bay of Honduras in Hispaniola or in some part of the Spanish Main, and could have been ransomed for Twenty Five Pounds. We, the undersigned, do certify that he has an estate of his own worth some Hundreds of Pounds in Calvert County, Maryland, therefore his own obligation is sufficient surety for any Gentleman what will be good enough to make Enquiry for him, and procure his enlargement should he be in confinement. We do also beg all Seagoing Gentlemen to enquire in their Travels if they can hear anything of the said Capt. Richard Blake or of John Wilkinson his mate to be alive or dead to give intelligence by letter to Mr. Charles Graham in Lower Marlborough on the Patuxent River, Maryland, and the Favor will be acknowledged by

Thomas Blake

Joseph Blake

William Dare"

This advertisement is in *The National Intelligencer*, March 6, 1809:

"Twenty Dollars Reward.

"Runaway from Subscriber's 'Plantation near Lower Marlbro' in Calvert county, about the 15th of January, a Negro man by the name of Cuddy; * * * Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, if taken upwards of 20 miles, if under 20 miles, 10 dollars.

"Thomas Blake."

Dr. Blake located in George Town. He purchased, November 3, 1795, the lot on the southwest corner of Congress (Thirty-first) and Gay (N) streets. Thereon he built a residence. It is so altered that aught of the external original cannot be seen.

In 1800, he removed to Colchester, Fairfax county, Virginia. Colchester is on the north bank of the Occoquan River just opposite Woodbridge in Prince William county. The R. F. D. runs by the place which now consists of a few scattered houses whose outside brick chimneys look defiant of time.

"But now the sounds of population fall,
 No cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
 No busy steps the grass-grown foot-way tread,
 But all the bloomy flush of life is fled."

Goldsmith.

Colchester is a veritable deserted village. That it was a village with a main street and a street midway at right angles, a thoroughfare to the ford of the Occoquan, appears by Count de Rochambeau's plat exhibiting the surface proportions of each house therein as on the sixteenth day of July, 1782. Rochambeau's auxiliary French forces encamped on the border of the village.

Dr. Blake indulged his bent for governmental affairs and was approved of by a constituency of Fairfax County to represent it in the legislature. The records at Richmond show that he attended the sessions of 1806-7 and 1807-8, and that for 1806 he was allowed three dollars per day for fifty-one days attendance with sixty cents per mile for traveling and fifty cents for each ferry crossed.

Dr. Blake returned to the District of Columbia in 1809.

Dr. Blake was elected to the First Chamber, Ninth Council, 1810; and held over the ensuing year because of informality in the election.

The boards, June 14, 1813, convened to elect the Mayor. The first, second and third ballots, Mr. Brent and Mr. Rapine each had ten votes. Dr. Blake was substituted for Mr. Brent, and he and Mr. Rapine each had ten votes. Then by lot Dr. Blake drew the mayorship.

At the joint meeting, June 13, 1814, Dr. Blake had all the votes.

The Intelligencer, editorially, had, June 2, 1815:

"We have received a communication recommending to the attention of the citizens at the coming Election, the name of Col. William Brent for the office of Mayor for the next term. * * * We must observe, that we have heard of no objection to the re-election of our present worthy Mayor, *James H. Blake*, who, we hope and have no doubt, will again be honored by the city's choice."

The councils met, June 12, and James H. Blake had 11 votes; William Brent 7; Samuel N. Smallwood 1; blank 1.

At the election June 10th, the following year, Dr. Blake had 13 votes; Benjamin G. Orr 6; Daniel Carroll of Duddington 1.

The Mayoral messages of Dr. Blake are comprehensive and concise and comprise the affairs important in all cities. Quite natural was his first expression and first recommendation:

"Of all the gods of this World, Health is the most durable; it is the Soul which animates every enjoyment."

"I beg leave to submit to you, whether it may not be expedient to appoint a Health Officer; whose particular duty it shall be to superintend the health of the city generally, and in case of the appearance of any malignant disease, to visit such infected persons; and report from time to time the state of the health of the City to the Board of Aldermen and Common Council; correct information from such a source, would prevent many idle and exaggerated accounts, too often propagated to the disadvantage of our City."

He in the first message advocated schools on the Lancastrian system, and a reformatory.

That there was no police at that time is indicated by the paragraph in that message:

The number of idle and disorderly persons that are in our streets at every hour of the night, disturbing the repose of the inhabitants and in many instances pillaging them—render it unsafe for the peaceable Citizen to pass along the street. With a view to check this growing evil, I will suggest the establishment of patrols."

In other messages Mayor Blake urged the office of Health Officer and in result it was created.

The Act of the Councils providing for street improvements, October 16, 1813, indicates the greater value of a dollar at that period for the appropriations are from \$25 to \$250 and for improving Fourteenth street west from Pennsylvania Avenue to the northern boundary of the city, the amount was \$100.

The suggestion of a reformatory brought an appropriation to rent from Mr. Greenleaf for a workhouse and other purposes a large three story brick building on Greenleaf's Point at \$100 per annum. The rent began November 22, 1813, as did the appointment of Major David Hopkins, Superintendent.

Mayor Blake stated, July 24, 1815, that "the improvement of the streets are greatly retarded for want of a Surveyor to the Corporation and when made are without correct gradation." The first Surveyor was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the eminent architect, confirmed, October 10, 1815.

An exclusive section early developed and in the west end. By an ordinance, July 26, 1815, it became unlawful to keep geese south of Massachusetts Avenue and west of Eleventh Street. The seized geese were for the poor of the Infirmary and the trustees were directed to pay twenty-five cents for each goose delivered.

An experiment was made, November 21, 1815—a cruise of the Washington Canal of its entire length from the west end to the other end on the Eastern Branch—and its navigability was proven. The depth some places was four feet and at none less than three. On the cruise in the barge the guests, besides something else, had for exhilaration the band of the Marine Corps. The canal was never any good for commercial purposes except for sand scows and schooners laden with wood for fuel at the eastern part. Its stagnant waters provided the means for mosquitos to carry disease and all along the banks were the victims—the prevalent malady being intermittent fever, familiarly, chills and fever. In the grip of the chill the victims so shook as to make the clock and the vases on the mantel dance, and when in the grip of the fever was as eager as the rich man for a drop on the tip of his finger in water to cool his tongue, so tormented was he in the flame.

U. S. brig Niagara, off the Western Sister,
Head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. 4 P.M.

Sir—It has pleased the Almighty to give to the Arms of the United States a signal Victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British Squadron, consisting of ten ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this morning surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. Perry.

The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

The *Intelligencer* had an exultant editorial, September 22, 1813.

"A Glorious Victory.

* * * *

"Its moral consequence cannot but be highly auspicious to the future success of our infant Navy. The charm of British naval invincibility is destroyed. We have met the enemy *fleet to fleet* on worse than equal terms, and we have conquered them more decisively than they vanquished their enemies."

Captain Perry was to visit the city. The citizens were too appreciative of one who could coin such a sentence as "We have met the enemy and they are ours" and win such signal naval victories, to let the occasion slip by without a testimonial expressed in hospitality. The committee of arrangement was James H. Blake, Gabriel Duval, John Davidson, Thomas Monroe, Thomas Tingey, John Law, Buller Cocke, John P. Van Ness, Washington Boyd, Walter Jones, Jr., William Brent, Elias B. Caldwell, Daniel Carroll of Duddington and Joseph Cassin. The dinner was at Tomlinson's on Capitol Hill. The Secretary of Navy, Mr. Jones, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay, were of the guests. At five o'clock the table was ready. Captain Perry was ushered in by the president of the day, the Mayor.

Commodore Tingey was the vice-president and Mr. Carroll and Mr. Jones were assistants. "A full band of music added inspiration; and the greatest hilarity and satisfaction appeared on every countenance." The account also has "the company separated in good order about 10 o'clock."

The *Intelligencer*, June 30, 1814, under the headline "The Enemy Again," states its pleasure in witnessing the promptitude and alacrity with which the militia, from Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, in all about 280 men under their respective captains departed for the defense. It has the suggestion of the stripling going forth to give battle to the giant. David meeting Goliath.

It is a verity that the unpreparedness was not due to the District officers. General Van Ness had warned the Secretary of War and had been rebuffed. That the militia should be equal to the trained regulars of the British army was to expect the unreasonable.

And the Mayor in the message, June 30, 1814, has:

"I congratulate you, Gentlemen, that the appearance of danger from the enemy has for a time dissipated, yet when we reflect upon the temptations accorded by our metropolis, we ought not to calculate upon remaining unmolested by them—nothing short of an ample preparation will in my opinion, secure us against their assaults and more than savage conduct."

The Mayor's warning only antedates the enemy's descent twenty-four days.

"To the Citizens of Washington,

"The whole body of the Militia of this District having marched to meet the Enemy, it is earnestly requested that every man exempt from Militia Duty who is able to carry a musket will immediately enrol himself in the Ward in which he resides—and as soon as a sufficient number is enrolled, choose the necessary officers, who will class the companies for the purpose of patrolling the City and preserving order. Such as have not arms and ammunition will be furnished, upon application to either member of the Committee of Safety in their respective Wards.

"The Citizens are requested to be vigilant, and take up all

suspected persons; and none will be permitted to pass after 10 o'clock at night, without a reasonable and lawful excuse.

"The well known patriotism of the Citizens of Washington, is a sure guarantee that they will comply with so reasonable a request at a time of peril like the present. Affection for our Wives, Children and Homes—Patriotism and Interest—all demand our services in the best way we can render them.

Washington City, Aug. 20, 1814.

JAMES H. BLAKE, *Mayor.*"

From the inception of the local militia, General Van Ness had been identified with it. For this identification he was lifted from his Congressional seat. From rank to rank he rose to the highest. At the fanfare of the trumpets, the General on a prancing charger gave the signal and the parade proceeded. These were all show affairs. When war came, although the General had the real ideas of preparation and the courage to do and offered to do, he was compelled from reasonable pride to resign. The *National Intelligencer*, October 19, 1814, has to say:

"Our city readers are already informed that John P. Van Ness, Esq., resigned the commission of Major-General of the Militia previous to the late capture of the city. We are now informed that Gen. Van Ness, after having promptly ordered out his division under the late requisition of Brig. Gen. Winder, and actively aided in promoting every measure necessary to the effectuation of the call, informed General Winder and the Executive that, considering himself as a part of his division, he held himself also in service. Very unexpectedly he found this position not admitted; and presuming from circumstances that developed themselves in the progress of those communications, that the command of the principal expedition or service on the present occasion was intended for Gen. Winder, and, being desirous of taking some active part, he intimated, that if it were not agreeable or eligible to employ him immediately in connexion, or in the same operations, with Gen. Winder which would of course give him the command according to the rule established by law, a separate command might be assigned to him; which, while it would afford him an opportunity of serving the country, would obviate the difficulty as to rank or command with Gen. Winder, and thus not interfere with the views of the Executive in that respect. But the decision being conclusive that he was not considered in service under this requisition, and no separate com-

mand or service being proposed or offered, he sent in his resignation. By this act, he transferred, a few days before the battle of Bladensburg, from a situation in which he found himself useless, to one in which, as a private individual, he might associate himself with his fellow citizens in some useful operations in the present interesting crisis; which, we are informed, he has repeatedly done."

General Van Ness was as thoughtful as he was brave—elements congenial and co-existent. The General had been relieved from the ranks, but he did not permit that to interfere with his presence and helpfulness or to do something useful in the exciting crisis. This appears from the official document:

From Records of District of Columbia

John P. Van Ness

to Thomas Hughes, Dr.

To one barrel of whiskey, 35- $\frac{3}{4}$ gal. at cts.....\$24.31
August 24, 1814—Barrel 1.00

\$25.31

The above whiskey was ordered by Van Ness for the use of the troops on their retreat on the day of the Battle of Bladensburg, and was drank by them near the Pump not far from my store, as they passed by. The amount has been paid by said Van Ness to me this 20th day of Oct., 1814.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Having been satisfied that the within barrel of whiskey was got for our troops and drank by them at a time they were greatly in want of it—and therefore should be paid for by the corporation out of the same fund similar expences have been paid—you will please issue a checke in favor of Gen'l Van Ness for the same, he having advanced the money to Mr. Hughes.

JAMES H. BLAKE,

Mayor of the City of Washington.

To. Wm. Henry Whitecroft

Mar. 24, 1815.

Whiskey acct. for troops, Aug. 24, 1814.

Rec'd the above amount of \$25.31 from Henry Whitecroft, Treasurer of Washington City—March 25, 1815.

JOHN P. VAN NESS.

Hughes kept a grocery store on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The soldiers had run a nine-mile marathon with all the fleetness of prize winners. They had reached the center of the city. The general at a glance saw the opportunity to exercise his thoughtfulness. The good cheer Mr. Hughes supplied at the call of the general's purse worked wonders. The soldiers had run one-third of the way to save their bacon. The spirits not only relieved their physical exhaustion, but gave them mental uplift; they ran the remaining two-thirds of the way to the Montgomery Court-house, not as cowards but as brave men run—as a military manoeuvre.

They who consult the History of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia will learn that Dr. Blake was at the pinnacle of the profession—and at that height because of the efficacy of his remediable prescriptions—and his endorsement of the Van Ness account for whiskey proves, that in his time there were times when men for their own good were greatly in want of it.

The British invaders came the evening of August 24th and departed the afternoon of the next day.

This entry is in the *Journal*:

“Thursday, August 25th, 1814.

“This being the day to which the board of Aldermen adjourned, none of the members appeared.”

The same entry is on the journal of the Board of Common Council.

It is as plain as daylight that all of the local lawmakers were with the American Army or safely out of reach of any army.

The hostilities between the Americans and the British within the District borders had hardly ceased, when Dr. Thornton and Dr. Blake began theirs. Dr. Thornton was British born; he naturally had a kindly feeling for his countrymen; yet no one was more loyal to the country of his adoption. He, because of his nativity, notwithstanding an

officer in the American militia and active in the service, was the victim of suspicious comment by the citizens of Washington, so recently despoiled. He resorted to the *Intelligencer* as the channel for vindication. Dr. Thornton recites he went to the residence of the Mayor to ask him to accompany him to the Patent Office—he was out of town. The next day finding the Mayor not yet in the city, he, as a justice of the peace placed guards at the President's House, the Capitol and the Navy Yard to prevent plundering. When the Mayor arrived he delivered over to him the duties he had assumed.

Dr. Blake gives in the same channel the causes of absence:

"On Monday and Tuesday preceding the battle, by considerable exertions I procured about two hundred hands to work at Bladensburg, forming breastwork, in accordance with the wish of the commanding General, as communicated to me. On the night preceding the battle, I visited our camp at midnight, as many of the officers can testify, and was up the whole night. On the day of the battle, I was on the field in the midst of danger—not as a spectator, but a volunteer in the line of my profession. * * * My wife with four small children had to manage and make her escape as well as she could—having no male attendant except servants; my only grown son being a volunteer in the field at the head of a company. * * * At the very time my handbills were sticking up in the City, urging the citizens to the defense of their homes, my whole attention had been engaged in the discharge of my public duty and my private concerns entirely neglected.—Would it have been prudent in me to remain here filling a public office, when my power as Mayor had ceased and I could effect no good by staying? On Friday about noon, I heard the enemy had evacuated the City the night before. The Potomac Bridge being burnt, I immediately proceeded to Mason's ferry and was among the first that returned. I found it not only left by the enemy, but also by probably nine-tenths of the inhabitants."

These are extracts from the first round in the newspaper fight. Dr. Thornton gave Mayor Blake's absence as an excuse for assuming authority which Mayor Blake in error interpreted as an intimation of cowardice.

On the tidings of what happened at New Orleans, the editors of the *Intelligencer* gave full expansion to their edi-

torial wings and a part of the flight is, February 7, 1815: "The fact of the vast disparity of loss, which would stagger credulity itself, were it not confirmed by a whole army of witnesses, appeals to the heart more eloquently than the most labored illustration. The God of Battles is surely on our side."

And the Mayor, February 4, 1815, made proclamation:

"And whereas, it becomes a people relying on the favor of Heaven for support, to rejoice in every manifestation of divine goodness; and a number of the citizens of this corporation having expressed to me a wish to celebrate our brilliant triumph by an *Illumination* of this city, in which I most heartily accord; I do, therefore, hereby recommend to the citizens of this Corporation to illuminate their houses this evening at 7 o'clock, and to continue until 10 o'clock."

Later, the hero came. The citizens of Georgetown, December 30th, gave a public dinner; and the citizens of Washington a public ball, of which the Mayor was the first named manager.

"A Proclamation.

"The President of the United States, has this day announced by proclamation the return of *Peace*.

"In the late contest for the sacred right and honor of our country the American Army and Navy have, by the most resplendent achievements, exalted their character as high as ambition could desire.

"The American people have never failed to prove, that although naturally inclined to peace, they can brave with a manly spirit the horrors and calamities of war, when they consider the respect violated which is due not only to themselves but every independent nation.

"A retrospect of our affairs from the commencement to the cessation of hostilities, though the scene is occasionally checkered, cannot but afford a heartfelt gratification to every lover of his country.

"Whereas, in consideration of these things, the glory of our country and the return of *Happy Peace*, it is becoming to make due acknowledgement to the Supreme Ruler of events and to shew every national demonstration of joy; Therefore, I, James H. Blake, Mayor of the City of Washington, by the authority and with the advice of

the Corporation of the said city, do enjoin on the citizens generally to illuminate their respective houses this evening, commencing at 7 and ending at 9 o'clock. And I do require the public officers of the corporation to be vigilant in the preservation of peace and tranquility, February 18, 1815."

The retention of the Federal Seat at the City of Washington had been a matter of doubt. In Congress was hostility, niggardly appropriation for public buildings and no appropriation at all for street improvement. The demolition of government edifices aroused resentment in Congress and a determination to reconstruct. For reconstruction by the President was appointed an efficient commission. The feeling was intensified by the loyalty and unselfishness of the citizens. Immediately were offered temporary quarters made suitable by changes. Not on sympathetic words, the shadow of action, but in the substance of action, the citizens showed their zeal; and in consequence was approved, February 13, 1815, An Act authorizing the borrowing of \$500,000 from banks and citizens in the District of Columbia for rebuilding public buildings.

No diffidence appeared from other cities whose beauty had not been ruthlessly marred, to be the nation's city and they offered themselves.

Promptly the authorities of Philadelphia in formal action offered to take the Government back again.

In the *Intelligencer*, October 3d, is "Intelligence has been received from one of the members of the House of Representatives to his friend in this city, the Congress are making arrangements for a speedy removal to Baltimore."

In the *Baltimore Telegraph* appeared:

"George Town, Sept. 28.

"The corporation of George Town have offered to the committee of Congress the Catholic College for their accommodation, which is sufficiently large for both Houses, besides rooms for the committees—and the gentlemen of the place have come forward and offered to board members at a fair and reasonable price; say not to exceed \$10

per week. This at once breaks down the monstrous extortion practised by tavern-keepers, at \$16 per week, and removes a powerful motive to Congress leaving the District. All the acts of Congress on the subject, make the seat of government permanent in the District, but do not confine it at Washington—so that an adjournment to any part of the District may be carried, regardless of the President's veto; but in this case he will not oppose the removal to George Town. It is now openly said by members, who have been most zealous for its removal that Congress will be, beyond a doubt, united for George Town."

The editor of the *Intelligencer* was so irritated that he called the presentation "glaringly absurd." However, when Congress accepted the financial accommodations of the citizens and banks, as provided by the Act recited, the editor could dip the quill and spread upon the paper a cheerful announcement which he did.

Fifty and odd years after the Second War the subject of the removal was agitated with renewed vigor. There was the so-called Reavis agitation. The test vote in the House of Representatives had uncomfortable closeness—it was even, with the Speaker's deciding vote in the negative.

The agitator's publication had for the title page: A Change of National Empire or Arguments in favor of the Removal of the National Capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley. L. U. Reavis, 1869. It has the quotation: "Fair St. Louis, the future Capital of the United States and of the Civilization of the Western Continent."

The editorial in the *Star*, July 26, 1869:

"That the western papers should, in these dull times, renew the agitation of the project of transferring the political metropolis of the Union from Washington to the valley of the Mississippi is not surprising because, as the Richmond Whig very justly observes, they have two outstanding topics for discussion, the hog crop in winter, and the removal of the capital in summer. But the eastern press seems to have caught the infection this time or taken up the subject for lack of something more exciting, and now in nearly every exchange we open, from all sections of the country, we find staring us in great variety of big type the headline: "Removal of the Capital!"

"Most of the large cities, some of the towns and not a few villages of half a hundred inhabitants have already set forth the peculiar and numberless advantages which they possess as sites for the seat of our central government. The *New York Tribune*, in its usual slap-dash style, disposes of the recommendation of its namesake of Chicago that St. Louis should be the elected city, and having ruled out the claims of those rival communities and those of Cincinnati, Omaha, Keokuk, Nauvoo, Hannibal, Oshkosh, Promontory Station and other aspirants for metropolitan honors, says that it results as a matter of course, that whenever the capital is removed, it must be moved to New York, and that any other change would be only temporary. But the *Philadelphia Telegraph* thinks that it would be a suicidal arrangement on both sides, as New York, as well as Congress, would suffer immeasurably in almost undefinable disasters in case they were unhappily brought into conjunction, and says if any change is made the capital should go back from whence it started, that is, to the Quaker City.

"There is a pleasing variety, at least, in the arguments put forward in behalf of the central places suggested as suitable places for the capital. It is modestly claimed for St. Louis that her morals are unexceptional and that her position on the center line of the continent, on the banks of the Father of Waters, and with more railroad facilities than any other one point, defies all competition. New York boldly asserts herself (through Mr. Greeley) to be commercial and (what will Boston say to this?) the intellectual center of the country, and demands therefore that she shall be the political center. Philadelphia is ruled out by the principle of rotation, her only claim being that the capital was removed from that city and therefore ought to go back there. The western towns including besides those we have enumerated above a hundred or two others, mostly content themselves with a statement of their peculiar geographical advantages, but some few cannot refrain from setting forth their special attractions. Thus, Chicago sets herself up as the metropolis of American wealth and enterprise, but is rather apprehensive of the good morals of her society from the 'tainted infusion of congressional manners,' Oh, dear! Milwaukee claims that her position on the mighty lakes and her inexhaustible supply of the best lager on the continent gives her the preference. Peoria boasts her 'corn juice!' the only genuine American beverage, to be purer, more abundant and cheaper than can be found anywhere else on the habitable globe and to give her pre-eminence over all rivals. Cincinnati claims to possess the advantages of all the rest—position, morals, whiskey—and in addition is the center of the pork trade of the universe.'

The Mayor with a short communication for the committee, transmitted the resolution of the Councils expressive of "the pleasure with which they and their constituents greet his return to that country, whose rights and character he has, during his absence, so eminently contributed to maintain and establish.

"Gentlemen—I have received your obliging letter of this day communicating certain resolutions of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Common Council, of the City of Washington, and in behalf of my colleagues and myself, I beg you to present to the Corporation by thanks for the flattering manner in which they have been pleased to notice our services in the negotiation at Ghent. In asserting that the issue of that owing to the determined spirit of resistance manifested by this country, and the brilliant achievements of our military and naval forces. I am sure of the concurrence of my colleagues. A great object of the war has been accomplished in the establishment of the national character.

"The pleasure I experienced from the hearty and cordial welcome with which I have been so kindly received in this city and wherever I have been since my return, is attended with the melancholy reflection that one of my colleagues unhappily can no longer participate in the congratulations of our country.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the sentiments you have obligingly expressed concerning me, and am with great respect

Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

James H. Blake, Esq.; J. Gales, Jr.; and R. C. Weightman, Esqs.
Washington, 18th Sept. 1815."

"Washington City, Nov. 6, 1815.

"Sir—On behalf of the Corporation of this city, I have the honor to present to you the enclosed Resolution of The 'Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council,' and to congratulate you on your return to your country and the bosom of your family and friends.

"Your important services in your late mission, entitle you to the gratitude of the American people—and we, whom you have resided amongst for several years, and to whom you are personally known, feel peculiar pleasure in felicitating you, and thus publicly paying that respect which we consider you to have highly merited.

"Understanding that you are about to leave the city, I haste to

express the regret I feel, in common with my fellow citizens, on the occasion, and to assure you that our best wishes attend you.

"With every consideration of respect and esteem, I am

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES H. BLAKE.

"Honorable Albert Gallatin"

"Washington City, Nov. 6, 1815.

"Sir—I beg leave, through you, to return my thanks to the Corporation of the City of Washington, for the favorable opinion they entertain of the manner in which the duties enjoined on the ministers employed in negotiating peace with Great Britain, have been performed, and for the honor done me by the adoption of the resolution which you have transmitted to me.

"I embrace with pleasure, this opportunity to express my grateful sense of the civilities and kindness which during my residence in the city, I have uniformly experienced from its inhabitants and praying you to accept my sincere wishes for their prosperity, and for your personal happiness.

"I have the honor to be, with respectful consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"ALBERT GALLATIN.

"James H. Blake, Esq.,

"Mayor of the City of Washington."

That the First Lady had unbounded popularity is evident. "As Mrs. Madison will do Mr. Dwyer the honor of attending his performance, the public are respectfully informed he will once more deliver G. A. Steven's Lecture on "Heads" at one dollar per. October 26, 1816.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Madison, the citizens of the municipalities of Georgetown and Washington, vied in their homage to Mrs. Madison. "As a small tribute of their respect, at Crawford's hotel" on March 13, 1817, the citizens of Georgetown gave a ball in the direction of the committee: John Peter, John Mason, John Cox, Walter Smith, William Whann, and Charles Worthington. On the 25th was the "City Ball to Mrs. Madison" by the citizens of Washington, as a tribute of their respect, at Davis's Hotel with the managers: James H. Blake, John Rodgers, John Graham,

Walter Jones, John P. Van Ness, John Tayloe, Richard Bland Lee and William W. Seaton.

It was an admirable custom, full of courtesy—an address to the departing Executive by the citizens through a committee of the common council or of the citizens prepared and delivered by the Mayor and a response thereto. Mr. Adams, upon completion of his remnant of a term, in pique ungalantly stole away. This initiation of the custom is at the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration. The committee of the citizens waited upon Mr. Jefferson, March 4, 1809.

"To Thomas Jefferson.

"Sir,

"The citizens of Washington cannot forego the last opportunity which may, perhaps, ever occur, to bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell. As members of the great and flourishing nation, over which you have so illustriously presided, your virtues, talents and services command their esteem, admiration, and gratitude. Embarked in the fate of this solitary republic of the world, they have in common with their fellow citizens, rejoiced in its prosperous and sympathised in its adverse fortunes, as involving everything dear to freemen. They have marked with exultation, the firm column of its glory, laid on imperishable foundations, using as a monument of the reign of principle in this quarter of the globe. To you they have been instructed to ascribe the memorable act, which, by declaring a gallant people free and independent, in a tone that appalled tyranny, instilled those sentiments and principles, which, inspiring every virtue, and urging every sacrifice, led them to triumph and empire.

"We have since beheld you with parental solicitude, and with a vigilance that never sleeps, watching over the fairest offspring of liberty, and, by your unremitted labors, in upholding, explaining and vindicating our system of government, rendering it the object of love at home and respect abroad.

"It would be a pleasing task for us, as citizens of the United States, to fill up and extend the outlines we have sketched. But, it is, as citizens of the national metropolis, that we now appear before you. In addition to every patriotic feeling that can warm our breasts, we have still further inducements to open our hearts to you on this proud, yet painful occasion.

"The world knows you as a philosopher and philanthropist; the

American people know you as a patriot and statesman—we know you in addition to all this, as a *man*. And, however your talents have extorted our respect, there is not one among us, whose predominant feeling at this moment is not that of affection for the mild and endearing virtues that have made every one here your friend, and you his. We should be lost to gratitude, did we not acknowledge that it is to you we owe much, very much of that harmony of intercourse and tolerance of opinion, which characterize our state of society—of that improvement, which, amidst unpropitious circumstances, has progressed with sure and steady steps, and above all, of that spirit of enterprise, which your beneficence and liberality have invariably aided, and which promises in a few years to render this place the fairest seat of wealth and science.

“Deeply as we feel your retirement, we approve, nay applaud it. Personal considerations aside, it was to be expected from the friend and protector of republican institutions, that he would follow, and by his co-operation strengthen, the example of the illustrious hero of the revolution.

“May you, in the retirement to which you go, be happy! As your fellow citizens will still look towards you with interest, and pray for your felicity, so will you find it impossible to lose sight of the arduous scenes through which we have passed, as well as those in store for our country. Your heart will still beat with patriotism, and the energies of your mind continue to be engaged on rational objects. In your retreat may every anxious thought be softened by the mild and tender occupations of private life! Happy, thrice happy retreat! Where patriotism and philosophy, friendship and affection, will animate, direct and soften the purest feelings of the heart! With a grateful nation we pray that you may be happy, and if the just Being, that presides over the universe, insure to you but a portion of that felicity you have conferred on others, our prayers will be fulfilled!

“ROBERT BRENT, *Chairman*.

“NICHOLAS KING, *Secretary*.”

“To the Citizens of Washington.

“I receive with peculiar gratification the affectionate address of the citizens of Washington and in the patriotic sentiments it expresses, I see the true character of the national metropolis. The station we occupy among the nations of the earth is honorable, but awful. Trusted with the destinies of this solitary republic of the world, the only monument of human rights, and the sole repository of the sacred fire of freedom and self-government, from hence, it is to be lighted up in other regions of the earth, if other regions of

the earth ever become susceptible of its genial influence. All mankind ought, then, with us, to rejoice in its prosperous, and sympathize in its adverse fortunes, as involving everything dear to man. And to what sacrifices of interest or convenience, ought not these considerations to animate us! To what compromises of opinion and inclination, to maintain harmony and union among ourselves, and to preserve from all danger this hallowed ark of human hope and happiness! That differences of opinion should arise among men, on politics, on religion, and on every topic of human inquiry, and that these should be freely expressed in a country where all our facilities are free, is to be expected. But these valuable privileges are much perverted when permitted to disturb the harmony of social intercourse, and to lessen the tolerance of opinion. To the honor of society here, it has been characterized by a just and generous liberality, and an indulgence of those affections which, without regard to political creeds, constitute the happiness of life. That the improvements of this city must proceed with sure and steady steps, follows from its many obvious advantages, and from the enterprizing spirit of its inhabitants, which promises to render it the fairest seat of wealth and science.

"It is very gratifying to me that the general course of my administration is approved by fellow-citizens, and particularly that the motives of my retirement are satisfactory. I part with the powers entrusted to me by my country, as with a burthen of heavy bearing; but it is with sincere regret that I part with the society in which I have lived here. It has been the source of much happiness to me during my residence at the seat of government, and I owe it much for its kind dispositions. I shall ever feel a high interest in the prosperity of the city, and an affectionate attachment to its inhabitants.

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"March 4, 1809."

The address was presented on the sixth.

"To James Madison.

"We come, Sir, on behalf of the Citizens of Washington, to mingle our congratulations with our respect at your political retirement—congratulations that spring from our participation as Americans in the untarnished glory that accompanies you—regrets that flow from feelings alive to the loss we are so soon to experience. At this event, as citizens of a great community, we feel a pride only surpassed by our affection as men.

"When we beheld you succeeding to the place and honors of the illustrious author of the declaration of our independence, under the

auspices of whose private virtues and public duties our local institutions were devised, we felt more poignantly the extent of our loss from the uncertainty that always hangs over the future. We had found in him the enlightened friend of a place, which, among all the vicissitudes of its fortunes, he continued, with the great man who founded it, to consider the key-stone of our union.

"In him, too, we had found one, who spread a charm over society, by the urbanity, the hospitality, the kindness of his private life.

"What, then, was our satisfaction on realizing, in his friend and successor, a like devotion to principle, softened by the same urbanity, the same hospitality, the same kindness, and permit us, as we hope without wounding female delicacy, to add, irradiated by a grace and benevolence that have inspired universal respect and friendship.

"We shall never forget that, when our city felt the tempest of war, it was your wisdom and firmness that repaired the breach, and, from the causes that menaced its ruin, extracted the elements of the stability and expansion. May you long continue, yourself happy, to behold, in the prosperity of others, the attestations of your virtues, and, especially, to find in every heart in Washington, a sanctuary of gratitude.

"Bound to the union by ties indissoluble, we trust, as they are sacred, we cannot let this occasion pass without contrasting, for a moment, the past and present state of our country. At the time you were called to the Executive chair, the sky not only lowered, but the storm had already burst upon us. The world was in chaos, and violence and injustice busy in the work of destruction. At that crisis, no one could feel the weight of responsibility more than you did, or the obligations of that duty, which, while it vigorously asserted a nation's rights, abstained from wantonly endangering its vital interests. You had participated largely in forming that Constitution under which we had flourished and must have been fully sensible of the solemnity of an untried appeal which might prematurely expose it to fatal perils. But the appeal became necessary, and it was made. Its fruits are a solid peace, a name among the nations of the earth, a self-respect founded upon justice and conscious strength, and, above all, a conviction that our liberties can never be lost so long as that character endures, which formed by the first talents, is now cemented by the best blood of our country. At that era our rights were trampled upon—they are now respected; our property was plundered—it is now without danger spread over the globe; our martial character drooped—it is now elevated; our navy had gathered an ephemeral laurel—it is now

covered with immortal honor. Power and national glory, Sir, have often before been acquired by the sword, but rarely without the sacrifice of civil or political liberty. It is here, pre-eminently, that the righteous triumph of the one, under the smile of Heaven, secures the other. When we reflect that this sword was drawn under your guidance, we cannot resist offering you our own, as well as a Nation's thanks, for the vigilance with which you have restrained it within its proper limits; the energy with which you have directed it, to its proper objects, and, the safety with which you have wielded an armed force of fifty thousand men, aided by an annual disbursement of many millions without infringing a political, civil or religious right.

"We remain, with the highest respect and regard,

"JAMES H. BLAKE, *Chairman,*

"On behalf of the committee appointed by the general meeting of the citizens.

"H. CARROLL, *Secretary.*"

Mr. Madison's reply.

"Gentlemen,

"I am much indebted to the citizens of Washington, in whose behalf you speak, for the expressions of regard and respect addressed to me. These sentiments are the more valuable to me, as my long residence among them has made me well acquainted with their many titles to my esteem, at the same time that it has enabled them to mark more particularly the course of my public and personal conduct. Their partiality has greatly overrated both; but they do no more than justice to my honest zeal in the service of my country, and to my friendly dispositions towards this city and its inhabitants. I have ever regarded the selection for the National Metropolis, made by its great Founder, as propitious to the national welfare, and although I could not rival my immediate predecessor in the aids he afforded, I was not less sincere in my desire for its growth and improvement. The ultimate good flowing from the disaster which at one moment clouded its prospects, is a gratifying compensation to those on whom it fell; and is among the proofs of that spirit in the American people, as a free people, which, rising above adverse events, and even converting them into sources of advantage, is the true safeguard against dangers of every sort.

"On the point of a final departure from Washington, 'I pray its citizens to be assured,' that every expression of their kindness will

be held in lively remembrance with cordial wishes for their collective prosperity and individual happiness.

"JAMES MADISON.

"James H. Blake, Esq., and the other gentlemen of the committee on behalf of the citizens of Washington."

Mr. Madison speaks of "a final departure." It was so with Mr. Jefferson. Neither visited the national metropolis after retirement. The responses of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison which are direct to the addresses, now and then using the same phraseology, offer interesting contrasts with the present. In Mr. Jefferson's period the United States was the sole republic upon the earth. He says the position "is honorable but awful." He inclines to the belief it, as the monument of human rights, will light up other sections of the earth. So it has. Now are many republics; and the monarchies have moderated and modernized with republican principle.

Mayor Brent says the national metropolis promises in a few years to be the fairest seat of wealth and science. Which optimistic sentiment Mr. Jefferson repeats. A picture actor of the present, Douglas Mac Lean, says that "the great outdoors is very conducive to optimism," that nature inspires and contributes to happiness. Perhaps that was what imbued the Mayor and his constituents with exuberant hope, for the city was but a few scattered settlements and the white population including the women and children (1810) numbered no more than eight thousand two hundred. The fruition of the hope was not so soon as expected yet it has now fruition—it is "the fairest seat of wealth and science."

As a wonderful achievement, Mayor Blake cites that President Madison wielded an armed force of fifty thousand men and disbursed many millions. The United States in the World War had under arms 4,340,068 and raised by liberty loans \$21,448,112,800.

Dr. Blake determined not to be a candidate for re-election.

In his final message are the farewell words: "Permit me then in taking leave of you, from whom, as well as your predecessors, I have received every aid—to congratulate you, on our present happy and prosperous situation. Conscious I am, that I have done all in my power, with my scanty means for the best interest of the Metropolis. A retrospect will shew that much good has been done, yet I know that much remains to be done." May 19, 1817.

In the mayoral message, June 22, 1814, is: "as this is the Metropolis of the Union, the source from which principle ought to issue, so ought it to be distinguished for the correct deportment of its inhabitants and afford an example worthy of imitation." The nation's city should be a model city—a model in all respects. Mayor Blake specifies the citizens' contribution—correct deportment. That is essential, but that or anything else the citizens may contribute will not make this a model American city—it still will be lacking in an essential factor—the governmental factor. The American basic principle is that "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." And the consent of the governed is everywhere observed and practised except in the nation's one city.

At the organization meeting of that honorable institution of learning, the Columbian Institute, Dr. Blake was temporary chairman (October 7, 1816) and he was of the permanent officers.

Dr. Blake was of the first board of directors of the Bank of the Metropolis (January 11, 1814).

Dr. Blake was of the preliminary organization of St. John's Church. He was of the first vestry and of successive vestries.

Dr. Blake graduated in medicine at the American Medical Society, Philadelphia, 1789, in his twenty-first year. He was of the sixteen who met, September 26, 1817, to form a

Medical Society. At the organization meeting, January 5, 1818, he was elected Vice-President. He was of the incorporators.

The demands of his mayoral duties at a time requiring incessant vigilance, caused Dr. Blake to take an associate. A partnership was formed with Dr. George A. Carroll, who resided at the corner of D and 12th Streets. January 26, 1814. Subsequently Dr. Blake associated with himself, Dr. William Jones. Dr. Blake was appointed by President Madison, the Medical Supervisor with a corps of doctors and surgeons. Dr. Jones was of this corps.

Dr. Blake was the Collector of Internal Revenue from December 25, 1813; and Register of Wills from July, 1818, until his death. The salary as Mayor he relinquished.

Dr. Blake to absent son wrote:

"I am just able to sit up an hour or two, and have determined to make an effort to write you once more. Some of my physicians flatter me with the idea of a recovery, others I find despond; I consider there is but a possibility. In a day or two I shall be fifty-two years old, which is but the meridian of man's life, but so many depart earlier that I feel perfectly reconciled to my fate, and I am ready to meet death. I shall leave behind me an honorable name and fair reputation and many beloved friends and connections who must soon follow me. Thank God your Mother enjoys good health and has an excellent constitution, and may reasonably calculate on long life; and I trust will live to raise to maturity our younger children and instill into their minds proper sentiments. I calculate I shall leave her a decent support and enable her to raise and finish the education of our younger children. I pray God to take you in his Holy Keeping, to preserve, bless and prosper you, and although I may never take you by the hand again, yet I have your image daily before me. Do not be distressed at this letter, recollect mine is the fate of all flesh."

Dr. Blake's valediction is sad and manly. It shows he had the spirit to meet courageously the finality of life with its enjoyments, affections and usefulness.

Dr. Blake died July 29, 1819, 3 A.M. He was in his fifty-second year. His indisposition was fourteen months.

The funeral service was at his late residence, the 30th, at 10 A. M. The funeral was attended by the Federal Lodge, F.A.A.M. No. 1; Brooke Lodge, No. 2; Columbia Lodge, No. 3; Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4; Potomac Lodge, No. 5; Union Lodge, No. 6; Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, with a band. The Grand Master, Daniel Kurtz, was in attendance. The pallbearers were Messrs. R. C. Weightman, James M. Varnum, Ebenezer Stout, Samuel Anderson, Harvey Bestor and John McLaughlin. The remains were interred in the Methodist Episcopal Burial Ground, Georgetown, and were removed, November 2, 1870, to the William A. Gordon lot in Oak Hill Cemetery.

The *National Intelligencer* has the tribute:

"Of the character of one so well known, it is almost superfluous to speak. But to those who knew him not, we may be permitted to say, that he was one of our worthiest and most respected citizens. * * * In private life, in the relations of father, husband, and friend, he was an ornament of society, and a bright example to all around him."

Dr. Blake was high in the profession that lessens the ills of life and adds to the length of life. He had legislative experience which gave him the efficiency in his magisterial duties—the mayorship. He was Mayor during the most troublous period of the United States—in the most doubtful days of existence—for it was then the least equipped to cope with a powerful adversary. He was the Mayor of the Nation's Capital, when the enemy's objective was the sacking of the public buildings which it did. The "other family servants were accustomed to say that his residence was occupied by their officers, who cared for its contents and left without having removed anything therefrom." All of the record is that Dr. Blake did his part as Mayor as well as could be done. He had thoughts and knew how to phrase them in rhetorical finish. His public letters and his proclamations are the proofs. "He was social and hospitable and his

home the meeting place of men distinguished in public life, as appears from letters of Henry Clay, John Forsyth, and others." Dr. Blake lived near Pennsylvania Avenue on the west side of Tenth Street. The widow was living at the same place in 1822. In 1826, she resided at the northwest corner of Eighth Street and Louisiana Avenue. In 1834 she was the proprietress of the Congress boarding house, at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania and Four-and-a-Half street.

Five children survived.

Thomas Holdsworth Blake. From the Biographical Congressional Directory. "Born in Calvert County, Md., June 14, 1792; attended the public schools and studied law in Washington, D. C.; member of the militia of the District of Columbia which took part in the battle of Bladensburg in 1814; moved to Kentucky and then to Indiana; began the practice of law in Terre Haute; prosecuting attorney and judge of the circuit court; gave up the practice of law and engaged in business; for several years a member of the State Legislature of Indiana; elected as an Adams Republican to the Twentieth Congress (March 4, 1827-March 3, 1829); appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Tyler, May 19, 1842, served until April, 1845; chosen president of the Erie and Wabash Canal Company; visited England as financial agent of the State of Indiana; on his return died in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28, 1849." In the District he had the title of colonel and in the early years of his life has mention in the *Intelligencer* in the social affairs.

James Heighe Blake engaged in gold mining in North Carolina. He returned to Washington and was employed in the General Land Office.

Dr. John Bond Blake had the authority, but never used it, to prescribe. Born at Colchester, Virginia, August 12, 1800.

University of Maryland, M. D. 1824. Incorporator of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia under its second charter. He was in the office of the Register of the Treasury. Commissioner of Public Buildings under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan; a member of the Board of Public Works, Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, President of the National Metropolitan Bank and National Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company. He was an organizer of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants. He is recalled by the writer of this paper as remarkable for dignity without hauteur, courtesy and courtliness and cheerfulness and that to all he was the same without distinction to coin or color. He was the author of "Biographical Sketch of the Late Dr. Wm. Jones." He died October 26, 1881.

Joseph Richard Blake, who entered the Navy as a midshipman when eleven years of age, commissioned a lieutenant when twenty and died when twenty-four from exposure in service.

Glorvina Blake married William A. Gordon. Mr. Gordon was born in Baltimore, 1803. He was a cadet at West Point accredited to Maryland. From the Academy he came to the Quartermaster General's Office, 1824, and there he remained until his death, July 25, 1873, a shade less than fifty years. He was at a time chief clerk. He lived on Fourteenth Street between F and G Streets. From this aristocratic location he went to a more aristocratic; that is, he went to Georgetown. "He was a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and possessed fine business abilities and social qualities, which endeared him to a large circle of friends."* This encomium is quoted, however we can safely bestow praises on Mr. and Mrs. Gordon for besides their daughter we have excellent copies and true of their characters in the talented and respected lawyers of our local bar., William A. and J. Holdsworth Gordon.

* The Evening Star, July 28, 1873.

ART LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

By LEILA MECHLIN

(Read before the Society—Dec. 21, 1920)

A city may be famous for its art possessions, yet have no art life. The two are by no means synonymous. Granville Barker once said that attendance at concerts did not necessarily signify that a people were musical. In the same way because a city has a fine museum and many monumental works of sculpture, it does not necessarily follow that the people living therein are art loving.

Washington, the Nation's capital, cannot perhaps, boast the possession of monuments and art collections as numerous or of as fine quality as it should have, but there has always been in Washington from the very earliest days, a coterie of high-minded men and women who have honestly, simply and sincerely loved art. It is with these chiefly, that this paper will concern itself. The works of art, the public monuments, can be found listed in guide books and catalogues.

In 1800, the Government was moved from Philadelphia to Washington. During the greater part of 1803-4, one of the greatest portrait painters in the history of American art made his home here. This was Gilbert Stuart, whose portraits are today not only held in high esteem, but bring high prices in the auction room. One of his portraits of Washington was purchased by the late Henry C. Frick, a couple of years ago for \$75,000.

In a little book of memoirs and letters of Dolly Madison, edited by her grand niece and published in 1887, by

Houghton, Mifflin Company, there is interesting reference to Gilbert Stuart's sojourn in Washington. In 1803, a friend wrote to Mrs. Madison, who was temporarily away. "Stuart is all the rage, he is almost worked to death and everyone is afraid that they will be the last to be finished. He says all the ladies come and say, 'Dear Mr. Stuart, I am afraid you will be very tired, you really must rest when my picture is done.' His great success seems to lie in his power to interest and amuse the sitters so as they forget themselves and appear simple and natural."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Madison were painted, and in the spring of 1804, Mrs. Madison wrote her sister Mrs. Cutts, "Our city is now almost deserted and will be more so in a week or two. Mr. and Mrs. T. sat yesterday for the last time. Stuart has now finished nearly all his portraits and says he means to go directly to Boston, but that is what he has said this two years. Being a man of genius he, of course, does things differently from other people. I hope he will be here next winter as he has bought a square to build a temple upon."

Unluckily Stuart did not return and the Temple of Art which he planned to build in the National Capital was never erected.

Other famous painters doubtless passed other seasons in Washington. We know that St. Memin, passed many months here making by his unique method many portraits of men and women prominent in official and social circles. There was no photography in those days and the builders of the young Republic had not only the traditions of their English ancestors to maintain, but a sufficient self-esteem and confidence in the future to wish to be commemorated by portraits of a worthy character which might be passed on to succeeding generations.

It is not unlikely that there was a more congenial art

atmosphere in Washington in those early days, when to a great extent the city was little more than a wilderness, than there has been at subsequent times. L'Enfant, who made the plan of Washington (a plan which one hundred years after its making was resurrected by the now famous Park Commission, and gave impetus to city planning all over the world), was an artist of no mean quality. To be sure he was not one of the most genial natures. His zeal for art far exceeded the bounds of law, and his temperament was so ill regulated that he was not only perpetually in trouble himself, but got everyone else in trouble, as Mr. Jusserand most delightfully describes in his engaging book entitled, "With Americans of Past and Present Days."

Dr. Thornton, the architect of the Capitol, of The Octagon and Tudor Place in Georgetown, was not a trained architect, but one of the best the country has ever had, and as genuine an artist as America has produced. In his own adopted field he has left behind him monuments of which we all may be proud.

The early builders of Washington, Jefferson and his colleagues, were men who recognized the value of art and who did their best to build no less beautifully than well, that future generations might have a standard to uphold. It was Jefferson who said in a letter to President Madison in 1785, "How is a taste in this beautiful art (architecture) to be formed in our countrymen unless we avail ourselves of every occasion when public buildings are to be erected, of presenting to them models for their study and imitation?" Adding, "You see I am an enthusiast on the subject of the Arts, but it is an enthusiasm of which I am not ashamed, as its object is to improve the taste of my countrymen, to increase their reputation, to reconcile to them the respect of the world and procure them its praise."

In those early days, as perhaps not since, there was a

relation between the Government and art eminently to be desired. Artists were honored guests at the White House and prominent figures in the social life of the National Capital.

On a shelf in my library is a little volume about the size of an old fashioned spelling book, a Washington Directory for the year 1822. Turning the pages of this little book I am profoundly impressed with the completeness of the life that must have been lived here at that time, and not only its completeness but its pleasurable qualities. No doubt the streets were muddy, the houses far apart, many of the conveniences of today were lacking, but also, were some of the great inconveniences. Glancing through this list of names one finds men and women in all walks of life, each apparently doing his or her part in the community. There were professional men, there were merchants, and tradesmen of all kinds, carpenters, painters, builders, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, seamstresses, printers, coach makers. Whatever necessity there was of life there seems to have been some one to supply it. There were schools and churches. (I am in doubt about the places of amusement.) There were, of course, no art galleries, but there were artists, architects, painters and teachers of drawing.

Dr. Thornton had yielded his place as architect of the Capitol to Bulfinch, and was serving as Commissioner of Patents. His home was on the north side of F Street between 13th and 14th Streets.

Under the charge of Bulfinch, who lived on 6th Street between D and E, the work of building our Capitol was being conducted. A number of expert carvers were employed on the decorative work for the exterior, among them Theopolis Pettigru, Francis Iradella and Giovanni Andrei, the last "Chief Carver," according to the Directory.

James Hoban, architect of the White House, was living

on the north side of F Street between 14th and 15th Streets. And an architect named George Hadfield, had his residence on the corner of F and 8th Streets, N.W.

Among the painters, most distinguished perhaps, was Joseph Wood who had a studio in the Weightman Building, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th Street. But there was also, "Mr. King"—Charles B. King, of whom we find the following mention in Isham's History of American Art. "King settled in Washington and painted portraits for forty years, of all the political celebrities. A man of exemplary character and simple life who left a handsome competence, bequeathing pictures and endowment to the Redwood Library of Newport, Rhode Island, his birthplace. It was the same Charles King who contributed numerous paintings of Indians to our first National Art Collection.

Sully was introduced to Benjamin West, by King and was always an intimate friend of his. Mr. King's residence was on the south side of F Street "one door east of 12th" a little more than a block below where Dr. Thornton lived.

Lewis Clephane, portrait painter, lived on G Street between 12th and 13th Streets.

Finally there was Charles Burton, teacher of drawing, who lived on Louisiana Avenue between 6th and 7th Streets, N.W. With such a coterie there was little danger of art being left out of the life of the Capital City.

Our early American painters for the most part got their training in England; our early American sculptors chiefly went for their training to Rome. From these two old world cities came the best we had in the way of art, prior to 1850. In sculpture the classical idea predominated and most of the work produced was of a rather feeble imitative order, but those in Washington who had it in their power to give National commissions gave them on the best advice to the most talented of the day. Some of the results were pitiful,

some really tragic, others are far better than might have been expected. The point that I would like to make is that these works, good, bad and indifferent, witness to a sincere desire to patronize art.

Furthermore on the part of the people there was a real curiosity concerning these productions. Letters that came from Rome gave flowery descriptions of visits to the studios of American artists, and admiring comment on the works that were being produced for the National Capital, and later the arrival of these works constituted events in the National and local life. If one wishes to follow the joys and the sorrows of these early sculptors whose works still "adorn" our National Capital let them read Lorado Taft's "History of American Sculpture" in which the story is more fully and charmingly told than I can tell it.

Comparatively few of the works of sculpture in and about the Capitol were produced in Washington, neither were our other sculptural monuments for the most part executed here. The first of these was, however. It was, as you all know, the equestrian statue of Jackson in Lafayette Square, the work of Clark Mills. This was not only the first to be erected in Washington, but the first equestrian statue by an American sculptor produced in this country.

When the commission was offered to Mr. Mills, he declined it on the grounds that he had not sufficient knowledge or capability. He had himself never seen an equestrian statue. But his objections were overruled by his friends. He undertook the commission and succeeded, not only in pleasing those who ordered the statue but in producing, under the most difficult circumstances, a statue which possesses decorative quality of a rather high order and is much more deserving of commendation than the ridicule which it commonly receives. It was, as one of our contemporary sculptors has said, "an attempt of surpassing audacity."

This statue was modeled in Washington. The metal for it was given by Congress, guns captured by Jackson. The sculptor built his own foundry just outside the city, near what is now Lanham, did his own casting, succeeding after six failures. And Congress was so pleased that it voted Mr. Mills an additional payment of \$20,000 and gave him a second commission for a statue of Washington; that which now stands in Washington Circle and which, as a work of art, is infinitely inferior.

Between 1822, and the dedication of the statue of Jackson in 1853, numerous artists had come to Washington, painted here for a season or more and passed on. Washington was in the direct line between Philadelphia and Charleston, the two art centers of the United States in those early days. One of these, shall I say itinerant artists, was Chester Harding, one of the most romantic and interesting characters in the history of early American art and his mission was the painting of portraits of official celebrities (witness his John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, painted in 1830). His orders must have been numerous as the price for portraits in those days was exceedingly small and through this means we are told he procured a sufficient sum to leave his family in comfort while he went abroad to study.

S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, who was, however, first and foremost a talented artist and a painter of distinction, spent much time in Washington between 1818, and 1850. In 1818, Mr. Morse is said to have had a successful five months in Charleston where he painted no less than fifty-three portraits at the modest sum of \$15 apiece. Shortly thereafter he painted an interior of the House of Representatives filled with diminutive portraits of the Members, now owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art. For some reason this picture, which occupied two years in execution, did not

appeal to the public of that day. From this standpoint it was a failure when exhibited in 1823, and the painter in great discouragement rolled it up and with it put aside his art for other matters. It was nine years later that he developed the Morse Alphabet. In November, 1821, S. F. B. Morse came to Washington to paint this picture.

Writing to his wife he says:

"I am up at daylight, have my breakfast and prayers over and commence the labors of the day long before the workmen are called to work on the Capitol by the bell. Thus I continue unremittingly till one o'clock, when I dine, in about 15 minutes and then pursue my labors until tea, which scarcely interrupts me, as I often have my cup of tea in one hand and my pencil in the other. Between 10 and 11 o'clock I retire to rest. This has been my course every day (Sunday, of course, exempted) since I have been here, making about 14 hours study out of the 24. * * *

I receive every possible facility from all about the Capitol. The doorkeeper, a venerable man, has offered to light the great chandelier expressly for me to take my sketches in the evening for two hours together, for I shall have it a candle-light effect, when the room already very splendid will appear ten times more so."

On January 2, 1822 he wrote. "I have commenced today taking the likenesses of the members. I found them not only willing to sit, but apparently esteeming it an honor. I shall take 70 of them and perhaps more; all if possible. I find the picture is becoming the subject of conversation, and everyday gives me greater encouragement."*

This picture was purchased by Daniel Huntington—and later by Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery. It shows eighty portraits and gives an excellent idea of the appearance of Statuary Hall which was formerly used as the House of Representatives.

Morse painted the portrait of Lafayette here in 1825.

In 1825 he went to a levee at the White House—"Last Mr. Monroe will hold"—and met there "President-elect John Quincy Adams, Lafayette, Calhoun, General Jackson and others."*

*Life and Letters of S. F. B. Morse, edited by his son Edward Lind Morse.

On the 15th of May, 1840, there was founded in the city of Washington, a society called the National Institution (later changed to National Institute) for the promotion of science. This organization Mr. Rathbun tells us in his "History of the National Gallery of Art," though nominally established for scientific purposes comprehended a department of literature and the fine arts. In a discourse on the objects and importance of the Institution, the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War and Senior Director of the Society, is reported to have said "Literature and the fine arts go hand in hand. The flourishing condition of the first is a prelude to the advance of the latter and their united influence adds to a very high degree to the enjoyment of human existence." All of which was introductory to a plea for "improvement in the design of our public buildings, a National collection of paintings and the inclusion of art in the curriculum of our common schools."

By an act of Congress, approved July 27th, 1842, the Society was incorporated under the name National Institute for a term of twenty years and was permitted the use of extensive quarters in the Patent Office building. Art was represented by a large number of examples procured by the Institute as a nucleus of a permanent Government collection. These were turned over to the Smithsonian Institution in 1862, and for the most part destroyed in the fire of 1865. Among the works assembled by this National Institute were a full length portrait of Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale which now hangs in the Capitol, and portraits by Copley, by Gilbert Stuart, by George P. A. Healy, J. M. Stanley and others. This collection also comprised numerous paintings of Indians, by Charles B. King, of whom mention has already been made.

At a meeting of the Institute in 1842, Col J. J. Abert made the following announcement: "During the last spring

Mr. Healy, a distinguished American painter, who had been many years occupied in Europe in the study of his art, was deputed by the King of France to visit our city for the purpose of taking a copy of Stuart's Washington, a painting in the House of the President. On his arrival it occurred to several of us to take advantage of this opportunity for obtaining specimens of his art from Mr. Healy in the portraits of some of our distinguished citizens, know friends of the Institute, to be presented to the Institute. We accordingly proposed a subscription for two portraits, one of the President of the United States, patron of the Institute, the other of the Hon. Mr. Preston, its ardent, intelligent and efficient friend. Having obtained the consent of these gentlemen and having engaged Mr. Healy for the work, the portraits were now presented to the Institute in the names of the subscribers."

The number of subscribers was 36, thirty-five paid \$10 each, one \$5, making the entire amount contributed \$355.

Three hundred dollars was paid the artist for the two portraits, \$33.37 expended for frames and other incidentals.

In 1856, a new organization was formed known as the Washington Art Association with Horatio Stone as President, W. D. Washington, Vice-President, Robert S. Chilton, Corresponding Secretary, George R. West, Recording Secretary, S. E. Cones, Treasurer. On the Board of Directors were Seth Eastman, J. C. McGuire, William MacLeod, Clark Mills, T. R. Peale, J. M. Stanley, Charles F. Stansbury, W. W. Corcoran, Ashur B. Durand, President of the National Academy of Design, Emanuel Leutze, painter of the picture in the Capitol "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," and Robert W. Weir, professor of Fine Arts, West Point Military Academy were honorary members. The original manuscript volume of the constitution and by-laws with the signatures of not only the officers but the members, is to be found in the Library of the

Corcoran Gallery of Art. The avowed purpose of this Association was "to promote the progress of art through the co-operation of the artists and the citizens of the seat of Government and the United States, and to encourage and advance the Fine Arts."

A curious little note is found in this volume under the date of 1859, which reads as follows: "It is due to the members of the Association that they be notified that the issuance of gratuitous tickets to their families has been discontinued for the reason of the greatly increased expenditure of the Institute." The tickets presumably admitted to exhibitions and lectures which the Institute held.

It was the aim of the Association to build up a permanent gallery of art in Washington and to form an art library of National importance. Probably this society inaugurated in Washington the annual exhibitions which have become the custom of the day.

In 1877, the Washington Art Club was founded with Mr. W. W. Corcoran as President, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hillyer, Secretary, Mr. Max Weyl, Treasurer. The Chairman of the Executive Committee was Mr. S. H. Kauffmann and on this Committee were Theodore Kaufman, an extremely capable painter, E. H. Miller, the illustrator and artist, William M. Poin-dexter and Peter Baumgras, painter whom many of us remember.

The object of this Society again was the cultivation of the fine arts, the diffusion of art knowledge and the promotion of good will and social enjoyment among its members.

Under the auspices of this Club General William Birney, delivered a lecture on "Industrial and Decorative Art" at Willard Hall February 6th, 1878.

This brings us to our own era and in touch with those who many of us know—Mr. Corcoran, the founder of the

Corcoran Gallery of Art, Max Weyl for many years a familiar figure in art circles, Mr. S. H. Kauffmann of the *Evening Star*, one of the foremost of our citizens, a genuine patron and lover of art and for some years President of the Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

It was in the early sixties that Max Weyl reached Washington, brought hither by a desire to see Lincoln. He was then an itinerant salesman of watches—a clock mender. His family emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania when he was but a lad. On Max Weyl's seventieth birthday an exhibition of his paintings was arranged by his friends in the Corcoran Gallery of Art by invitation of its Director and he was received and felicitated by Col. Roosevelt, then President of the United States, in the White House.

Mr. Weyl's first painting was purchased by Mr. S. H. Kauffmann who happened to espy it as he walked to his office, in the window of the little jewelry shop Mr. Weyl had opened. Never was there a more genuine artist or one who found greater joy in his art, than he.

I have said that Theodore Kaufman was a painter. He was more than a painter—a most excellent teacher, and it was with the desire to study under him that Mr. William H. Holmes, now Director of the National Gallery of Art and a water colorist of exceptional distinction, came to Washington.

Mr. Edmund Clarence Messer and Mr. Richard N. Brooke, also took up their residence in Washington in the early days following the Civil War. The only available studios were in Vernon Row on Pennsylvania Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets. Here they, and other artists, among them Mr. Miller, congregated and a little school was opened through the initiative as well as under the direction of Mr. Messer. Later on this same group established The Art Students League at 808 17th Street, which in turn passed out of

existence when Mr. Messer became Director of the Corcoran School of Art.

All of these schools were something more than student organizations, they were the gathering places of artists—men and women of high ideals and lofty aspirations. There was a sweetness and fineness, a robustness and purity about the outlook on art on the part of these painters and illustrators that was reflected in their work and which made the art life of Washington peculiarly delightful. These men were not amateur artists, they were not feeble producers, they were men of unusual capability and vigor, men of promise, men who did not lead narrow lives, but who saw more broadly and deeper and got more joy out of life than those who possessed many times as much in worldly wealth. To them we owe a great deal and to them we should pay highest tribute.

With the names of Mr. Messer, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Weyl and Mr. Miller will always be associated that of James Henry Moser, a painter both in water color and oil of landscapes of extraordinary beauty and significance. No simpler, finer character has it been my pleasure and privilege to come in contact with than that of Mr. Moser, and his pictures are of a sort which have a message for all.

There are others who should be mentioned in this category, Mr. Guillaume, Mr. Ulke, Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Macdonald, all more or less talented, but equally sincere and individual.

Vernon Row as a place of studios was eclipsed later on by the Corcoran Building, which was where now stands the Hotel Washington on the block between Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street with its entrance on 15th Street facing the Treasury. Here Mr. E. F. Andrews had his studio as did many other artists, among them Lucien Powell. For many years Mr. Andrews regularly visited the Corcoran Gallery

of Art and freely gave instruction and criticism to the copyists. It was in this way that the Corcoran School of Art came into existence and it was to Mr. Andrews' excellent teaching that many of our younger artists owe their success.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art was established by Mr. Corcoran in 1869. It was therefore not a very old institution when I first remember it. The old brick building on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street opposite the State War and Navy Department, now owned by the Government and occupied by the Court of Claims, was built as its first home. No art gallery will ever seem to me as magnificent as did that when I was a child. The great hall with its huge canvases hanging row upon row possessed a splendor to me then which even the great galleries of Europe can scarcely rival today.

The beginnings of this gallery were full of interest and engaged the attention not merely of Mr. Corcoran, but of his little circle of friends. Mr. MacLeod was its first Curator, Dr. Barbarin and Mr. McGuire his successors.

Ever since the Corcoran Gallery was opened, Mr. Darrell has been doorkeeper and more than doorkeeper—host—welcoming each visitor with genuine cordiality, a friendly smile, manifesting by manner and spoken word high estimate of the treasures of art comprising the collections and of the privilege to which he was graciously giving access through the authority deputed to him by Mr. Corcoran and the Board of Trustees. I well remember thinking as a little girl that it was his gallery, and being grateful to him in my heart for his cordial hospitality. I am still grateful, still warmed by his sympathetic appreciation of the delightful works of art to be seen beneath the Corcoran Gallery's roof and for his never failing word of good cheer. Fortunate indeed would all art museums be could they have so excellent a host to meet visitors at their portals.

The nucleus of the collection Mr. Corcoran himself selected, and to this were added other works purchased for the Gallery in Europe by Mr. Walters of Baltimore, in 1873. So warm an interest did Mr. Walters take in the Corcoran Gallery of Art that the copyists at the Gallery were invited by him to be his guests at lunch at his Baltimore home that they might spend the day examining, enjoying and profiting by his private collection. Later on when the Corcoran School of Art was established in the little building on 17th Street, Mr. Andrews took all of the students to the Walters Gallery in the spring of each year in the way of reward and pilgrimage, and "red letter days" they were indeed, to them.

Because of inability to acquire land adjoining the original site the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in 1891, purchased a portion of the square fronting on 17th Street and lying between New York Avenue and E Streets. The following year plans were drawn by Mr. Ernest Flagg of New York, for the present building which was opened with a brilliant reception, despite most inclement weather, on the evening of February 22, 1897.

Among those in attendance were the President of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland, members of the Cabinet and their wives, Foreign Ambassadors and their wives, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judiciary, artists and connoisseurs, officers of the army and navy and others prominent in private and public life.

Music was furnished by the Marine Band which was present by courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy.

Since that time under the able direction of the late F. B. McGuire and his successor, C. Powell Minnigerode, the collections have been largely and wisely augmented, numerous important exhibitions have been held and the best contemporary art of America has been brought to and shown in Washington.

In connection with exhibitions let me say that there have been held in Washington, within my recollection through the instrumentality of those here especially interested in art, several notable loan exhibitions, one in the old Corcoran Gallery of Art of portraits, another of American paintings held at the residence of the late Levi P. Morton, both for charitable purposes, and, under the auspices of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts and the guidance of its former president, the late Charles M. Ffoulke, a notable collection of tapestries and textiles was shown in the new building of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Washington is said not to be an art market and it is true that the dealers in art here are few. Washington has no such array of salesrooms as has New York and probably never will have.

About the time that the Corcoran Gallery was established there was a modest little gallery maintained here by a Mr. Barlow, who was skillful in conducting a salesroom and really did much to encourage local artists.

Later on Mr. V. G. Fischer set up an establishment in the Corcoran Building where works of art of rare quality and value were to be seen. Mr. Fischer possessed a unique personality and for a number of years was an interesting and important figure in the Washington art world. To his gallery came connoisseurs and collectors from all parts of the country seeking purchases, and there one met from time to time those most interested in art and most well informed on art subjects. It was in this little gallery that the Sargent portrait of Roosevelt was exhibited after having been painted at the White House. Mr. Fischer did not invite the public nor was he very cordial to idle sightseers, but to real lovers of art, rich or poor, his collections were always open. Because of his sincere interest in art in this city he was made a Trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and it was through

his interest and intervention that certain valuable gifts were secured for the National Gallery.

I would like to mention here also the Waggaman Gallery in Georgetown—a delightful collection rich in the works of the modern Dutch painters as well as in Chinese porcelains and oriental art objects. The paintings by the Dutch masters were assembled for Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman by Mr. Richard N. Brooke and the collection did much toward introducing the works of this particular school to the American public. Unluckily, because of Mr. Waggaman's financial embarrassment, the collection was dispersed and thus lost to our city.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing brought to Washington in the late 60's a number of skilled artists and sincere art lovers. Among these was Captain Prud'homme, a charming old French gentleman, born on the Island of Saint Thomas and at one time Curator of the National Academy of Design of New York, a portrait engraver of great merit. There were also Mr. Cassilear a near relative of the celebrated landscape painter of the Hudson River School; Mr. Hill, whose daughter Miss Clara Hill, is well known as a sculptor; Mr. Earle, whose daughter Fanny studied in Philadelphia and became an accomplished designer; Mr. Smilie and others—men who, while serving the Government, took pride in their art and kept track of what was going on in the world of art generally, who spent their holidays sketching and made art their chief interest as well as chief topic of talk.

The Society of Washington Artists was established in 1890 and has held an annual exhibition each year since. These exhibitions were held at one time in the Assembly Room in the Cosmos Club, then for a season or two at Woodward and Lothrop's in a gallery especially provided for the purpose, then in a little gallery on Connecticut Avenue, and finally in recent years under the hospitable roof

and auspices of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Mr. Richard N. Brooke was long its President and under his leadership these exhibitions attained to a high standard of merit. So high in fact was the standard and so broad in scope that they in turn led to the establishment by the Corcoran Gallery of Art of its great Biennial Exhibitions which have put Washington on a par artistically with Philadelphia, Chicago and other great cities.

The Washington Water Color Club is a younger organization having been established five years later, but its exhibitions, held annually, have compared favorably with the best in the country. The late James Henry Moser was long its president. Mr. William H. Holmes succeeded him to this position which he still holds.

In 1897 the Library of Congress was built and because of a small surplus in the appropriation for this purpose a group of distinguished mural painters was brought together to decorate it. Mural painting had received a tremendous impetus in America at the World's Fair, Chicago, and the decorations in the Library of Congress may be reckoned among the first fruits of this triumph of art. Among the painters who contributed were such men as John W. Alexander, Kenyon Cox, Gari Melchers, Edward Simmons, H. W. Walker, Walter McEwen, Elihu Vedder and Edwin H. Blashfield, foremost of our great painters. The work, if I am not mistaken, was planned and executed under the supervision of the late F. D. Millet who had as his chief assistant the late Charles H. Caffin, an Englishman who attained, later, distinction as a writer and lecturer on art.

Not many of the paintings in this building were executed in Washington, but their influence has been felt not only in this city but all over the country and has given further impetus to the development of mural painting.

Under the charge of the late A. J. Parsons, the Print Division of the Library of Congress was established, its collections assembled, its work organized, a potent factor now and always in art life at the National Capital.

When the Smithsonian Institution was established in 1856 it was made the custodian of all works of art belonging to the Nation and steps were taken by the Regents to procure and maintain a gallery. Plans for an exhibition and a school were considered, and in 1849, with excellent judgment, the sum of \$4,000 was expended for the Marsh collection of prints.

In 1862 the art collection assembled by the National Institute was turned over to the Smithsonian Institution. But at the beginning of 1865 "a disastrous fire burned out the large upper hall and main towers of the Smithsonian Institution destroying the collection of Indian paintings and much other art material" to quote from the official report.

This led to the scattering for over thirty years of most of what remained, a part of the collection, mainly prints, was deposited in the Library of Congress and a part in the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

In 1903 Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, the niece of President Buchanan, died, bequeathing to the Corcoran Gallery of Art her collection of paintings, historical documents, etc., with the provision that if at any time a National Gallery should be established the bequest should be given into its custody. The Corcoran Gallery being unable to comply with all the conditions named, a friendly suit was instituted which resulted in a decree by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia passed in July, 1906, declaring the existence of a National Gallery of Art and directing the executors to deliver the Harriet Lane Johnston collection to the Smithsonian Institution as its custodian.

The collection in itself may not be found of extraordinary

value, but the decree of the Court, handed down by Justice Stafford, giving the National Gallery of Art legal status, was of the utmost importance.

The following year Mr. William T. Evans, of Montclair, N. J., offered to the National Gallery a collection of paintings by contemporary American artists which was gladly accepted. Originally the collection was to consist of 50 paintings. The number was advanced to 75 and then to 100 and finally the collection was made representative of the works of 100 American artists.

In 1904, Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Michigan, offered to the Smithsonian Institution his valuable collection of oriental art, paintings by Whistler and by a small group of distinguished American artists, either as a bequest or through immediate conveyance of title, the collection to be transferred only after his death. This munificent offer also included the promise of a sufficient sum to erect a suitable building provided the Smithsonian Institution or the Government would undertake its maintenance.

In January, 1906, strongly urged by President Roosevelt, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution accepted Mr. Freer's offer and in the following May the title was drawn up conveying the collection comprising 2,250 objects to the Institution. Between that time and Mr. Freer's death the collection was more than doubled, the sum set aside for housing the collection was increased to \$1,000,000, and in November, 1905, waiving the original conditions, Mr. Freer decided upon the early erection of the structure and to permit the transfer of the collection to Washington. The Freer Gallery is now completed. Unhappily the donor himself did not live to see the fulfillment of his plan, dying in New York in 1919.

Further impetus was given to the development of the National Gallery by the gift during the present year of a

most valuable collection of paintings by the great masters of Europe, by Mr. Ralph Cross Johnson, of Washington, a collection which could scarcely be duplicated and in many respects is unrivaled by any collection of similar size in the world.

When the Harriet Lane Johnston collection was turned over to the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. William H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was made Curator of the National Gallery of Art, adding this duty to his scientific labors without additional compensation. This year through an appropriation effective July 1st, Congress gave for the first time recognition to the National Gallery of Art, naming it as a special bureau or department under the Smithsonian Institution and appropriating \$15,000 to cover the salaries of a Director and staff and such incidental expenses as might be necessary to the care of the collections—a very modest sum for such a purpose but at least a beginning.

The National Museum has generously donated for the exhibition of the National Gallery collections, the chief halls on the main floor of the Natural History Building and therein, under Mr. Holmes' expert direction, they have been admirably displayed.

It is interesting to know that according to Mr. Holmes' recent report approximately \$600,000 worth of works of art have been contributed by private collectors to the National Gallery of Art each year since the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest became effective. In other words though there has been no Government support and no funds for acquisitions, the collection has been steadily built up through the generosity of art loving, public spirited citizens.

Reviewing the past in an address at a notable dinner given by the American Institute of Architects in this city in 1905, Senator Root referred to the spirit which animated the early

builders of the Republic, mentioning Thornton, Hallet, Bulfinch and Hadfield as architects "who had gathered their inspiration not only from classic works of art, but from the love of country and the serene natures of Washington and Jefferson."

Between those days and these there was a period of darkness, but at no time, I believe, has the inspiration entirely died out. Looking back over the records one finds a persistent effort on the part of the people to induce the Government to uphold high ideals.

In 1899 the Public Art League of the United States was formed with Richard Watson Gilder, President, Robert S. Peabody, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and John La Farge, Vice-Presidents, and Glenn Brown, of this city Corresponding Secretary, and Robert Stead, also of Washington, Treasurer. The League in January, 1899, had more than 700 members. Its object was to promote the passage of a law, or laws, by Congress requiring that before purchase or adoption by the Government of any work of art (sculpture, painting, architecture, landscape design, coin, seal, medal, note, stamp, or bond), the design or model for the same should be submitted to a commission of experts for an expression of opinion as to its artistic merit, and that the approval of such committee should be a prerequisite to its adoption. This organization was active until 1901, when the famous Senate Art Commission was appointed.

Even earlier efforts had been made in this direction. A Fine Arts Commission was first proposed and enacted as a law in one of the appropriation bills March 12, 1858, requiring that "None of the appropriation shall be expended for sculpture, statuary, or painting in the Capital until a favorable report has been made by a Commission of distinguished artists." This Commission consisted of H. K. Brown, James R. Lambden and John R. Kensett.

In 1886 Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, proposed a bill to establish an Art Commission consisting of 4 sculptors, 4 painters, 3 architects.

Later still Col. Roosevelt appointed, shortly before the close of his administration, on his own authority, as Chief Executive, without the sanction of Congress, a Commission of Fine Arts.

But it was not until May 17, 1910, that such a Commission actually came into existence on a basis looking to permanency. This Commission was established by Act of Congress and the appointments made by the President, Mr. Taft, were as follows: Daniel H. Burnham, Chairman; Frederick Law Olmsted; Thomas Hastings; Daniel C. French; Francis D. Millet; Cass Gilbert; Charles Moore; and Col. Spencer Cosby, Secretary. To this end other organizations and those already mentioned had contributed through almost unremittent activity.

The Fine Arts Union, a Federation of local art organizations, was organized in 1898 or 99 with Glenn Brown as President, Frank Moss as Vice-President, E. C. Messer as Treasurer and Theodore Laist, Secretary.

In 1905 the National Society of Fine Arts came into existence with the purpose of promoting the fine arts in the National Capital and co-operating with other associations in the United States for the furtherance of the cause of the fine arts. Mr. Charles J. Bell was first president, Mr. T. Wayland Vaughan, Secretary. The meetings, as many will recall, were first held at private houses, later in the hall of the National Geographic Society. Originally these meetings were semi-social. Mr. Bell was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Charles M. Ffoulke, one of the leading experts on tapestries, a collector of rare taste and judgment and one whose ardor for the advancement of art was un-failing and contagious. As President of the National

Society of the Fine Arts, Mr. Ffoulke drew around him a group of broad visioned men who, desiring to advance the cause of art throughout the country, to induce better legislation in matters pertaining to art, and to see established on a permanent basis, a National Art Commission and a National Gallery of Art, planned and eventually put into execution the formation of a National Art Society or association which took the form of the American Federation of Arts.

In order to accomplish this purpose this group, comprising Mr. Ffoulke, Mr. Glenn Brown, Mr. Frank D. Millet, Mr. William H. Holmes, Senator Lodge, Senator Newlands, Honorable Robert Bacon, Mrs. F. O. Lowden, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and others, brought to life an organization styled the National Academy of Art, instituted chiefly on the initiative of Miss Kate Field and chartered in 1892 by the Fifty-second Congress at its first session. This National Academy of Art, with its notable list of incorporators was empowered to establish in the District of Columbia an Academy and Museum of Art, with full power and authority to collect and assemble works of art and products of art of every kind, to give exhibitions anywhere of art and treasures thereof, which should be exempt from taxation. This Act has never been revoked.

This National Academy of Art, revived with provisional officers including J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry Walters, issued a call in 1909 to all the art associations in the United States to a Convention to be held in Washington to consider the advisability of establishing a National association which might serve as a channel for the expression of public opinion in matters pertaining to art, and effective as a means of stimulating art and inducing better legislation.

As I have stated before, this became the American Federation of Arts which has for the past eleven years had its headquarters here in Washington in "The Octagon" and

which has done and is doing much, it is believed, to increase both knowledge and appreciation of art, and to fulfill the other objects for which it was brought into existence. Nine conventions have been held here in the month of May, attended by representatives of art associations and museums in all parts of the United States.

There is no doubt that one of the most helpful factors in the upbuilding of art appreciation in Washington with a distinct bearing upon the art life of this city was the Senate Park Commission appointed on the instance of Senator McMillan in 1900, to study the plan of Washington and make recommendations for the future development of our park system along artistic lines. This Commission consisted of Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Frederick Law Olmsted, men in the foremost rank in the American art world. These men made a most careful study of Washington and recommended the readoption of L'Enfant's original plan with certain modifications and additions. The report was written by the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Charles Moore, and has not only served its purpose but given impetus to the development of city planning as an art in this country and abroad, a brilliant plan and a monumental document.

The interest which these same artists took in Washington and their frequent visits here have done much to direct the interest of thoughtful people to art in its larger sense.

The plan unfortunately was not given the sanction of both Houses of Congress and therefore its adoption has had to be secured inch by inch through struggle.

President Taft once said in reference thereto, that in order to secure its various provisions it had "to be slipped on at one time and in at another."

Through these means, however, much has been accomplished, new buildings have been erected in accordance with

the old plan, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station was removed from the Mall, Potomac Park has been developed, the Lincoln Memorial placed and erected,—and still the work goes on.

Foremost in attaining these results through ardent support and intelligent co-operation, have been Mr. Glenn Brown, for many years secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and Mr. Charles Moore, now Chairman of the Federal Art Commission to whose interest, judgment and tact we owe much that is beautiful in Washington today.

The Art life of Washington has in these later days been varied and stimulated by the temporary residences of world famous artists. Whistler lived in Washington for some years before he went abroad and when his career was just opening. At that time he was an employee of the Coast Survey and was regarded as an oddity, a mere dabbler in art—a figure in the social life, eccentric, amusing—an exquisite. His special colleagues among the artists were Philip Munger and John Ross Key, by whom he was always held in warm and affectionate esteem.

Sargent came here to paint the portrait of Col. Roosevelt, which hangs in the White House. Philip A. de Laszlo, the distinguished Austrian portrait painter, and Chartrand, the no less famous French artist, spent portions of seasons here. Mr. Millet for several years had a studio in Forrest Hall, Georgetown, as later did Mr. C. Y. Turner, mural painter.

There have also, alas been those less admirable. Washington had always been a fruitful field for the charlatan, and many a painter from abroad with a long list of titled sitters has reaped a rich harvest here in those circles where Jacksonian simplicity and Jeffersonian ideals do not exist.

But these painters and sculptors who either through ignorance or greed have preyed innocently or wickedly upon officials and others here have not greatly influenced the art

life of Washington—rarely making entrance into the art colony or mingling with the local artists. They came today and were gone tomorrow, and did not become part and parcel of the city's art life.

Glancing back over our shoulder numerous familiar figures pass, as it were, in happy parade, men and women associated closely at one time or another with art life in Washington now gone to other localities or to the "better country."

Among these I would make mention of Walter Paris, an Englishman by birth, one of the founders of the famous Tile Club, of New York, a man of large frame and interesting personality who painted little English landscapes in distinctly fine but miniature-like way. And Carl Guthertz, who painted the ceiling of the of the House of Representatives, Reading Room at the Library of Congress, and many notable mural decorations in other parts of the country, a kindly, genial gentleman full of the love of art.

Each of us who attended the exhibitions held by the Washington Water Color Club and the Society of Washington Artists fifteen or twenty years ago, will remember the impressive and decorative works in pastel by Juliet Thompson, Mrs. Robert Coleman Child and Mrs. Barney, and the delightful landscapes by Hobart and Spencer Nichols; Robert C. Child, Edward Lind Morse, the son of the great inventor—who, by the way, also is a painter of portraits, Parker Mann and Everett L. Warner, the pictures of George Gibbs, the burnt wood panels of William Fuller Curtis.

It is natural to feel that these backward glances recall better times than the present, and it is true that none take the places of those who have passed, but there is always an infusion of new spirit and the opening of new avenues of vision.

Within the last few years several artists of distinction have come to Washington to make it their home, such for example as Miss Ellen Day Hale and Mr. George J. Zolnay.

The spirit which animated the early builders of the Republic has not passed and it will not pass. Washington is becoming more and more a place which invites art and in which the art spirit is bound to flourish. The art life at the National Capital will naturally be enriched as time passes and its influence felt not only in Washington, but throughout the nation. Let us hope that it will remain as simple and sincere in the future as it has been in the past, as untouched by the taint of commerce and as far removed from those eccentricities which are often associated with art, but which really have no inherent connection with art of the finest sort as it ever has been during the century and a quarter which we have so briefly reviewed.

GOVERNOR ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPH.

By WILLIAM TINDALL.

(Read before the Society Dec. 21, 1921.)

In the paper on Governor Alexander Robey Shepherd, which I read before the Columbia Historical Society, on April 12, 1910, and which is recorded in pages 49 to 66 of volume 14 of the records of that society, I expressed regret that the statue of Governor Shepherd which is located on the space in front of the Municipal Building at the corner of 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, represents him as he appeared when advanced age and disease had impaired the features of his countenance, and corpulence the symmetry of his form. Although that statue may accurately portray his appearance at that stage of his life, it implies no criticism of the artist who designed it, to pronounce it a sculptural-anachronism which does the Governor injustice, and is historically misleading in implying that it resembles him during the period when he was in the public service from which he derived his fame.

In order that those interested in the subject may have access to a portrait of Governor Shepherd as he actually appeared when he was Vice-President of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, from May, 1871, until September 13, 1873, and while he was Governor of the District of Columbia, from the last named date until June 20, 1874, when the office of Governor of the District of Columbia was abolished by the Act of Congress of that date, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a photograph of him which



ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD

(From photograph in possession of William Tindall, taken while
Governor of the District of Columbia.)

was taken about the beginning of the year 1874. The original from which this copy was taken was given by the Governor to his colored messenger whose name was William Sewell, and bears his autographic signature. He gave me a similar one, with a like expression of regard, similarly signed, which I have unfortunately misplaced.

This copy is an excellent likeness of Governor Shepherd at his best, and is the only photographic or other portrait of him which I have seen, that in my judgment accurately or even approximately resembles him, as he appeared during his terms of public office.

It is to be hoped that in the near future measures will be taken to erect a statue to his memory as the physical regenerator of the National Capital, which will depict his head and face according to this photograph, and his general physique in keeping with his age at the time it was taken, instead of the figure of him in front of the District Building, which is based on photographs of him taken in his extreme age and physical decadence, and give an absurdly erroneous impression of his appearance at the time he performed the public service for which he is distinguished.

It should be remembered in connection with this subject, that Governor Shepherd was born on January 31, 1835, and was therefore only forty years, seven months, and twelve days old when he took the office of Governor of the District of Columbia, and but thirty-eight years and three months old when he became a member of the Board of Public Works.

As I knew Governor Shepherd before he was appointed either as Governor or as a member of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, and met or saw him almost daily during the three years of his incumbency of those positions, I feel that I can claim to have been familiar

with his appearance in all of his moods, and to be qualified to pass a dependable judgment as to the accuracy of portraits taken of him then.

I am taking occasion to include in this paper a list of the children of Governor Shepherd, and a list of the brothers and sisters of the Governor and Mrs. Shepherd which I inadvertently omitted from the biography which I read before the Columbia Historical Society in April, 1910.

Children of Alexander R. and Mary G. Shepherd :

Mary Young Shepherd,	December	1, 1862
Alexander Robey Shepherd,	December	11, 1863
Susan Shepherd,	November	6, 1865
Alexina Shepherd,	November	24, 1866
William Young Shepherd,	June	12, 1868
Grace Shepherd,	September	27, 1869
Isabel Shepherd,	June	30, 1871
Alexander R. Shepherd,	September	9, 1872
Grant Shepherd,	July	26, 1875
John Conness Shepherd.	July	19, 1877

The first four were born at 1125 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and the last six at Bleak House on the west side of Georgia Avenue, near the northern District boundary.

The second, fourth and fifth died in early infancy.

The brothers and sisters of Governor Shepherd were :

Thomas M. Shepherd,
Elizabeth Shepherd,
Wilmer Shepherd,
Honorable Arthur S. Shepherd, Speaker of the House of
Delegates D. C., in 1874.
Agnes Shepherd.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Shepherd were :

Dr. William P. Young,
Samuel G. Young,
Susan H. Young,
John M. Young.

The first named was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, and the last three in Washington, D. C.

Susan H. Young, became the wife of Justice Andrew J. Bradley of the Supreme Court, D. C.

REPRINT FROM THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Wednesday, April 28, 1841.

Rev. Andrew T. McCormick, Minister of the First Episcopal Congregation.

Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, after an illness of four days, the Rev. Andrew T. McCormick died, aged about 80 years.

This venerable servant of God has resided in Washington for forty-five years, and for twenty-three years was the Minister of the First Episcopal Congregation formed in this city. Love to God and good will to his fellow-man were the prevailing sentiments of his heart. His end was peace.

The body of the deceased will be removed from his late dwelling to Christ Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, where appropriate services will be performed. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Monday, May 3, 1841.

Life's little stage is a small eminence,
Inch high the grave above—that home of man,
Where dwells the multitude; we gaze around;
We read their monuments; we sigh; and while
We sigh, we sink, and are what we deplor'd,
Lamenting, or lamented, all our lot.

What a leveler is death! The high and the low, the illustrious and the obscure, alike find repose in the bosom of their parent earth. All the conflicts of ambition, the agitations of passion, and the bitterness of hatred, are hushed forever in the cold embrace of death.

"How lov'd, how valued once, avail thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee;
'Tis all THOU art, and all the PROUD shall be."

The loftiest elevation or the lowliest obscurity cannot shelter us from the unerring shaft of the insatiate archer. The decree has gone forth—"Man is dust, and to dust he must return." The helplessness of infancy, the vigor of manhood, and the decrepitude of age, alike sink under the inevitable stroke of the fell destroyer, and all are hastening to commingle their dust with the kindred element which is to cover and surround them.

"Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
Till the last syllable of recorded time;
And all are yesterdays have lighted man
The way of dusty death."

These reflections have been suggested by the death of an old and venerable friend, whose body I followed to the grave a few days ago. He was among the oldest citizens of Washington, of which he had been a resident for forty-five years. How few who came here then, now remain! The graveyards of our city have become populous with those who existed since, and their very memories have sunk into oblivion, and have gone

"Glimmering through the dreams of things that were."

A few of his early pupils, now old men, followed, like myself, his remains to the tomb. What a world of reminiscences must the contemplation of his inanimate body have called up? How melancholy and solemn must have been the contrast between the memory of the past, when, in the joyousness and buoyancy of youth, they received instruction

from his lips, and the sad and sombre reality of the present, when he who had once been

“Their guide, philosopher, and friend.”

who had first taught their youthful minds to think, and to whom they had looked up with veneration and love, was now, after the lapse of near half a century, reposing in “cold oblivion” before them.

Mr. A. T. McCormick was a native of Ireland, and came to this city in the year 1795-'6. He was among the first to open a classical school, and the very first to establish an Episcopal Church in Washington. The building had been a barn, on the land of Mr. D. Carroll, one of the original proprietors of the city, and, by the individual and unaided exertions of this worthy and pious man, it was converted into an humble but decent temple of Christian worship. The illustrious Jefferson was wont to attend Divine service in this lowly chapel. He usually rode alone on horseback; his pew was handsomely cushioned, and his prayer-book was a French translation. Mr. Jefferson was much pleased with Mr. McCormick's reading, which he thought excellent. In this humble church he officiated till a larger and more commodious one of brick was erected near the Navy Yard in 1807, and continued its pastor till 1823, when he retired from its pastoral duties. Though unambitious of distinction, he endeavored to render himself useful to his fellow-beings and to society. He was appointed several years ago by the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Free School, established by the Corporation of Washington, their President, and acted in that capacity till the period of his death. to the satisfaction of the trustees and the Corporation. Mr. McCormick was a good classical scholar, of great simplicity of heart, kind, unoffending, and gentle, and a man like the brother of Goldsmith, whose

“Very failings leaned to Virtue’s side.”

Domestic in his habits and pious in his feelings, he was respected by all who knew him, and died, as he had lived, without an enemy.

He rests by the side of the body of the beloved and venerated Harrison, whose funeral he attended but a few short weeks before. They sleep together in peace, the exalted and the humble, and both alike

“In trembling hope repose
The bosom of their Father and their God.”

W.

"CLARK MILLS."

Paper read before the Louisiana Historical Society on June 28, 1921,

By W. O. HART

CLARK MILLS, the sculptor of the three Jackson statues and of other great works of art, was born in Onondaga County, New York, on December 1, 1815, and died in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on January 12, 1883.

He was left an orphan at the age of five years, and then lived with a maternal uncle, but becoming dissatisfied with his home, ran away in 1828. After a hard experience working on a farm, cutting cedar posts in a swamp, and learning the millwright's trade, he reached New Orleans, La., where he stayed a year and then went to Charleston, S. C. Here he learned the stucco business, which he followed until 1835, when he discovered a new method of taking a cast from the living face, which enabled him to make busts so cheaply that he soon had as much work as he could do. He then resolved to try cutting in marble, and began a bust of John C. Calhoun, for which he was awarded a gold medal by the city council of Charleston, and it was placed by them in the city hall. Subsequently he executed busts of John Preston, Wade Hampton and other eminent South Carolinians. He was invited in 1848 to furnish a design for an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, to be erected in Washington. He completed his model in eight months, and it was accepted. His treatment was entirely original. The statue was unveiled on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans in 1853. It stands in Lafayette Square, and was cast

from cannon taken from the British during the War of 1812. Later he obtained a second commission for a colossal equestrian statue of George Washington and purchased ground in the vicinity of Washington, where he built a complete foundry. His statue of Washington represents a scene in the Battle of Princeton. It is placed in Washington Circle, at 25th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington City, and was dedicated on February 22, 1860. Meanwhile Mr. Mills also executed a replica of his Jackson statue for the city of New Orleans, La. In 1860 he began his statue of Freedom, after Thomas Crawford's designs, which was completed in 1863, and now stands above the dome of the Capitol. The latter part of his life was spent in making busts, and he invented a method of putting plaster on the face of his subjects, thereby adding greatly to the truthfulness of his casts.

The first equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson was erected in the City of Washington in what is known as Lafayette Square and was unveiled on January 8, 1853, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, where the orator of the day was Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then a member of the Senate of the United States and one of the unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency in 1860.

At the close of the address of Mr. Douglas, amidst shouts of the thousands who had surrounded him, Clark Mills was introduced. He had no words to express his feelings, and in lieu of words he pointed to the veiled statue; the veil was instantly withdrawn, and Jackson on his steed, as if in full action, full of life and energy, was revealed. That was his speech, and none could have been more appropriate. Without instruction, without instruments or appliances, with but little encouragement, and against the remonstrances and hindrances of men of art and men of science, he labored

for years, and by a simple gesture he pointed to the result of his labors. The scene was most picturesque, and at the close of the ceremonies many of the spectators lingered in admiration of the matchless work which the hands of a man of the people had fashioned.

The first replica of this statue is in Jackson Square in New Orleans and was unveiled on February 9, 1856, when Mr. Mills, in explaining to the people the idea which guided him in fashioning the statue, said:

"The statue before you represents one who, with a handful of men proved himself the saviour of your beautiful city. General Jackson is there represented as he appeared on the morning of the 8th of January, forty-one years ago. He has advanced to the center of the line in the act of review; the lines have come to present arms as a salute to their commander, who is acknowledging it by raising his chapeau, according to the military etiquette of that day. His restive horse, anticipating the next move, attempts to dash down the line; the bridle hand of the dauntless hero being turned under, shows that he is restraining the horse, whose open mouth and curved neck indicate that the animal is feeling the bit. I have thought this explanation necessary as there are many critics who profess not to understand the conception of the artist."

The fantastic story regarding this statue that the horse stands balanced without even being bolted is incorrect because a recent examination thereof by Mr. Robert Glenk, a member of the Society, has shown that the horse is securely fastened.

The last public appearance of the great sculptor, Mr. Mills, was when the third of the Jackson statues was unveiled in the city of Nashville on May 29, 1880, when Louisiana was most worthily represented by General W. J.

Behan, a member of the Louisiana Historical Society, and several others, including four veterans of the battle of New Orleans. This was the last public address of Mr. Mills and here is what he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Having been requested to make some remarks on this occasion before the distinguished people of Nashville, I will state that the statue before you is a triplicate of the one now standing in front of the President's House in Washington, which was not only the first equestrian statue ever self-poised on the hind feet in the world, but was also the first ever molded and cast in the United States.

"The incident selected for representation in this statue occurred at the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th day of January, 1815. The commander-in-chief has advanced to the center of the lines in the act of review. The lines have come to present arms as a salute to their commander, who acknowledges it by raising his chapeau four inches from his head, according to the military etiquette of that period. But his restive horse, anticipating the next evolution, rears and attempts to dash down the line, while his open mouth and curved neck show that he is being controlled by the hand of his noble rider.

"I have deemed this explanation important to answer a criticism upon the fact that the horse is rearing and Jackson has his hat off. Critics should reflect that a spirited war-horse, although brought to a halt, will not long remain so.

"The city of Nashville has just cause for pride from the fact that of the three statues cast from the same model that the one before you is the most perfect of them all."

SKETCH OF ELIAS BOUDINOT CALDWELL

Reprint from *American Monthly Magazine*

By HIS GRANDDAUGHTER

JOHN CALDWELL, of Scotch ancestry, came to America and settled in the southern part of Virginia, in what is now Charlotte County, where James, the youngest of his seven children was born, April, 1734. The place was called "Caldwell Settlement." A daughter of one of his brothers, also born here, was mother of the Hon. John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, the noted Senator and leading statesman of the South.

James prepared for college under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Todd. After hearing the Rev. Mr. Whitfield preach several times, he received a life-long impulse for good. James graduated in 1759 from college, and received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1761. In 1763 he married Hannah, daughter of John Ogden, of Newark, New Jersey.

The exciting causes of the Revolution now aroused the people of New Jersey. No other religious society in the land took a bolder, nobler stand, and few were more efficient in their country's cause than Mr. Caldwell. Among his congregation were Governor Livingston, Elias Boudinot, afterwards president of the Continental Congress; Abram Clark, one of signers of the Declaration of Independence; Hon. Robert Ogden, Speaker of the Assembly, and from this congregation went forth about forty commissioned officers to fight the battles of independence.

The journals of Congress show that March, 1777, "\$200



ELIAS BOUDINOT CALDWELL

were ordered to be paid to the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, for extraordinary services."

Mr. Caldwell was Chaplain to the Jersey Brigade and Assistant Commissary-General from 1777 to 1779.

The old parsonage was destroyed by the torch of the enemy that year. The campaign of 1780 opened late after the severe winter. Confident of success, General Knyphausen, with his Hessian troops, now in command of a part of the British army, began an invasion of East Jersey. An eyewitness of the passage of the troops says: "The Queen's Rangers, with drawn swords and glittering helmets, mounted on fine horses and followed by infantry, composed of Hessian and English troops, about 6,000, all clad in new uniforms, gorgeous with burnished brass and polished steel, entered Elizabethtown." Instantly drums beat to arms at Morristown, and Washington and his troops marched with all speed to the post of danger.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell had, a few weeks before this, removed his family from Elizabethtown to Connecticut Farms for safety and had returned to the vacant parsonage. When the British troops passed through the Farms, Mrs. Caldwell, with her maid, retired to a secluded apartment with the children. The girl looked out of the window and said: "A red-coat soldier has jumped over the fence and is coming towards the house with a gun."

The youngest child but one, Elias Boudinot, two years old, playing on the floor, called out: "Let me see!" and ran to the window. Mrs. Caldwell arose from her chair, and at this moment the soldier fired his musket through the window at her. It was loaded with two balls, which passed through her body, and she instantly expired. It was an act of fiendish barbarity that made the British name more execrable than ever. A correspondent of the *New York Gazette* says: "I saw her corpse, and was informed by the neighbors it

was with infinite pains that they obtained leave to bring the body from the house before they set fire to it."

It is related of Mr. Caldwell that, in the battle that followed, he showed the utmost ardor in the fight, as if he would avenge himself for the murder of his beloved wife. He galloped to the church near by and brought back an armful of Psalm-books to supply the men with wadding for their fire-locks, and shouted: "Now, put Watts into them boys! Put Watts into them!" When the work of plunder began, nineteen houses and the Presbyterian Church were destroyed.

These lines by Bret Harte commemorate the historic event of the murder of Mrs. Caldwell and the heroism of her husband, the Chaplain:

CALDWELL OF SPRINGFIELD.

Stay one moment; you've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the word
Down at Springfield! What, no? Come, that's bad; why, he had
All the Jerseys aflame, and they gave him the name
Of the "*Rebel High Priest*." He stuck on their gorge,
For he loved the Lord God, and he hated King George.

He had cause, you might say, when the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen; they stopped on the way
At the *farms*, where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God, and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough! There she lay,
And Caldwell, the Chaplain, her husband, away.

Did he bear it? What way? Think of him as you stand
By the old church to-day; think of him and that band
Of militant plough-boys; see the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance, of that straggling retreat;
Keep the ghost of that wife foully slain in your view,
And what could you, what should you, what would you do?

Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding: he ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books, and threw down his load
At their feet! Then above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice: "Put Watts into 'em boys; give 'em Watts!"
And they did. That is all—grasses spring, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball,
But not always a hero like that—and that's all.

Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army and munitions of war in October to General Washington. While the negotiations for peace were pending, a class of desperadoes, thieves, and cut-throats were let loose on society, and several noted citizens became their victims, among them the Rev. James Caldwell. The *New Jersey Gazette*, of November 28, 1781, says:

Last Saturday, Rev. James Caldwell, minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Elizabethtown, was shot dead, without any provocation, by a native of Ireland, named Morgan. The coroner's inquest brought a verdict of "wilful murder." It was thought the ruffian was bribed by the enemy to do the dreadful deed. The British authorities had offered a reward for the assassination of Governor Livingstone, and, next to him, Chaplain Caldwell was most dreaded by the enemy. The funeral services were performed on Tuesday, the 27th, the whole town suspending business and gathering in uncontrollable grief at the obsequies. An opportunity to view the body of Mr. Caldwell was given in front of the house, on the open street. After all had taken the last look, and before the coffin was closed, Judge Boudinot came forward, leading nine orphan children of the deceased; and, placing them around the bier of their parent, he made an address of surpassing pathos to the multitude in their behalf. The procession slowly moved to the grave, weeping as they went. He was laid by the side of his wife's remains, and over his body was placed a marble slab, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Rev. James Caldwell, and Hannah Ogden, his wife, who fell victims to their country's cause in the years 1780 and 1781."

Hon. Elias Boudinot took upon himself the administration of the small estate and the care of the children left by

Mr. Caldwell. The patrimony was eventually rendered productive, and the children were well educated. They were greatly befriended by General Washington, Marquis de LaFayette, General Lincoln, and Mrs. Noel, who adopted the baby. Marquis de LaFayette obtained the privilege of adopting and educating the eldest son. On his departure, young Caldwell accompanied him to France and became a member of his family.¹ He remained abroad until 1791, when owing to the horrors of the French Revolution, he returned to America. He married Mrs. Van Wyck, and renounced the Roman Catholic religion, which he had embraced in France, and became a member of Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, New York, devoting himself to works of benevolence. He died in 1819.

Elias Boudinot, the youngest son of James Caldwell, was adopted by the distinguished citizen for whom he was named. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. He studied law with Judge Boudinot and inherited his fine law library. He was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court at Washington, at the age of twenty-four, in the year 1800, and continued to hold the office until his death, in 1825. In the war of 1812 Mr. Caldwell commanded a troop of cavalry in Maryland until the battle of Bladensburg. The British then marched into Washington and set fire to the Capitol. Mr. Caldwell had only time to remove the archives of the United States Supreme Court, leaving his law library and other valuable property at the mercy of the enemy. It was all destroyed at the burning of the Capitol, August 24, 1814. This valuable library was in the north wing of the Capitol. It was placed there by Mr. Caldwell for the use of the judges of the Supreme Court. The British also greatly damaged Mr. Caldwell's residence, which still stands on Pennsylvania Avenue (204 and 206 southeast, Capitol Hill), at which place

¹ John E. Caldwell, Editor of *Christian Herald*.

the United States Supreme Court held its sessions for a short time after the Capitol was burned.

Mr. Caldwell's home was the seat of hospitality, and the honored and distinguished statesmen of the day were guests at his table. On one occasion, Mr. Caldwell gave a dinner party. Among the guests were Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Calhoun. In the course of conversation, the subject of wealth, brains, and good blood were introduced. Mr. Webster said: "If I had my choice, I would take wealth." Mr. Clay said: "I would prefer noble blood." Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Caldwell desired to be good, useful men, and to live such lives as to be respected and loved by the community. Perhaps it was because each had good blood, brains, and enough wealth for those days.

When the Marquis de LaFayette visited this country, in 1824, Mr. Caldwell went with his youngest daughter in his carriage as far as Bladensburg to meet him. He brought him to his house, where he remained some days. There was a strong friendship between the families.

Though Mr. Caldwell was a religious man, he was very liberal in his ideas. His children, when old enough, wished to go to dancing school. He consented, and some of the other elders of the church waited on him to know if such were the case. "Yes," said he; "my children have dancing in their feet, and I prefer that it should come out gracefully." Mr. Caldwell was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, of which he was corresponding secretary until his death. One of the towns of Liberia bears his name, and the last public prayer he made and the last note he wrote were for the enlightenment of the Dark Continent. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, then located on Capitol Hill. He had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery, and was accustomed to occupy vacant pulpits on the Sabbath. He was noted for his generosity and benevolence.

His name was connected with every good object of the day, and his life was crowned with blessings. He sometimes said : "I fear the Lord does not love me, as I have been prosperous in everything I have undertaken and happy in all the relations of life."

Mr. Caldwell made a request that his funeral should be plain, as an example to the poor, and that his remains should be placed in a pine coffin, much to the disapproval of the undertakers, who, however, draped the coffin with black cloth.

Mr. Caldwell was married twice. The first wife was Miss Boyd, of Georgetown ; the second was Miss Lingan, of Baltimore. He left eight children, all of whom inherited the traits of their remarkable ancestors.

The room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the Capitol has now historic interest ; the portraits of men who have filled that important office are upon the walls, and among them that of Elias Boudinot Caldwell, the patriot, the scholar, and the refined, Christian gentleman. This portrait was taken from a miniature, painted when Mr. Caldwell was twenty-four years old, of which the accompanying cut is a copy. The finely-cut features, the clear, blue eye, and fresh complexion are reproduced in the miniature. The hair is powdered in the fashion in those days.

Mr. Caldwell was dignified in personal appearance, polished in manners, zealous in his public performances, and prompt to meet every demand that was made upon his ample fortune. He exerted a gentle influence, not only over his own family and friends, but also over many of the leading minds of his day.

In the roll of honor of the Sons of the Revolution we read the name of *Elias Boudinot Caldwell*, who inherited the virtues of his illustrious parents, *Hannah Ogden* and Chaplain *James Caldwell*.

Washington, D. C., May, 25, 1893.

NOTES BY MR. ALLEN C. CLARK

¹Hallie L. Wright is the author of the *Sketch of Elias Boudinot Caldwell*. Miss Wright was the postmistress of Bladensburg, Md., during the Civil War. She died at the Presbyterian Home, 1420 M Street Northwest, December 25, 1916. The services were at the Home, the 27th. She was eighty-three years of age.

The reception to Marquis de LaFayette was a civic affair on a large scale. That Mr. Caldwell with his youngest daughter went out in the carriage as far as Bladensburg to see the Marquis is altogether likely.

Mr. Caldwell was born April 3, 1776.

Mr. Caldwell's scope of utilization of talent was remarkably broad—he was lawyer, soldier, minister—and if being a legislator of the corporation of Washington warrants the title—statesman. In the “large” affairs of the young metropolis he had a major part.

Mr. Caldwell was in the First Chamber of the local legislature, 1807; in the Second Chamber, 1808, and President; and in the Common Council, 1822.

John H. Bayard, of the distinguished Delaware family, was the second Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court. He held from August 1, 1791, until August 5, 1800.¹ During the greater part of the period the duties were performed by Mr. Caldwell and at the last named date he succeeded as the Clerk. He came to the new seat of government in advance of the first assembling of the Court, February 2, 1801.¹

¹ WRIGHT—On Monday, December 25, 1916, HALLIE L. WRIGHT, aged eighty-three years.

Funeral from Presbyterian Home, 1420 M Street Northwest, on Wednesday, December 27, at 2 P.M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

² *The Sunday Star*, November 9, 1913.

At the initial session of the Circuit Court Mr. Caldwell was of those admitted to practice—March 27, 1801. His practice included important cases and he represented large interests.

Mr. Caldwell was Captain Caldwell, Captain of the Washington Light Horse. His commission bore date, May 20, 1812. His service was active. He was of the committee to expend five thousand dollars appropriated by the Corporation, May 20, 1812, in measures of defense.

Of the Company to construct the eastern section of the canal Mr. Caldwell was president. The ground was broken by President Madison, to whom the spade was handed by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Latrobe, who had marked the course. It was an occasion of festivity. *National Intelligencer*, May 10, 1810.*

Mr. Caldwell was a charter member and curator of the Columbian Institute, 1816.

Mr. Caldwell was the recording secretary and a manager of the Bible Society of the District of Columbia. Its first report appeared in 1816.*

With the co-operation of his brother-in-law, Rev. Robert Finley, a Presbyterian, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, Mr. Caldwell organized the American Colonization Society, December 21, 1816.*

Mr. Caldwell preached at the First Presbyterian Church on South Capitol Street, close to B. It was at the foot of a steep slope, since raised by grading. Apparently Mr. Caldwell overtaxed himself in evangelical work.

***History of the National Capital. W. B. Bryan.

*"Elias B. Caldwell, Esq., in a speech of considerable length, developed the views of the friends of this project, and offered several resolutions for appointing a committee to draw up a Constitution for the Association; for appointing a Committee to present a Memorial to Congress."

Margaret Bayard Smith to her daughter, Miss Susan Harrison, writes, September 20th:

"Sidney, Sunday evening.

"Never did I hear from Mr. Caldwell and seldom from anyone, a more instructive and animating and consoling discourse. It was on the necessity, benefit and comfort of prayer."¹

To Mrs. Kirkpatrick, October 12, 1822, Saturday:

"Mr. Caldwell, they say, is fast wearing himself out, but as his health decreases, his zeal and labours increase. All day he goes from house to house, exhorting and praying, and every night at different meetings. His little daughter, Harriet, is one of the new converts, and with twenty or thirty other young people, made a kind of public confession and were prayed over in church, as they do in Methodist meetings. They are introducing all the habits and hymns of the Methodists into our Presbyterian churches, after the regular service is closed by the clergyman, the congregation rise and strike up a Methodist hymn, sung amidst the groans and sobs of the newly converted, or convicted as they call them, then Mr. Caldwell calls on the *mourners* to come forward, and he and others pray over them, as they loudly vent their sorrows."¹

A death notice of Mr. Caldwell was not published. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. Letters of administration, December 17, 1825, were granted to Matthew St. Clair Clarke, William R. Randolph and James Caldwell, with Josiah F. Caldwell and Phineas Bradley as sureties, but there were no assets to administer.

¹Forty Years of Washington Society. Margaret Bayard Smith.

CORRESPONDENCE

May 18, 1920.

TO THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY :

A few days ago I received a letter containing an inquiry respecting the removal of the body of some distinguished American from its original burial place to another, which I enclosed to Dr. William Tindall, of this Society, with a request for any information or suggestion that he could offer on the subject.

Dr. Tindall sent the letter to Mr. Harrison H. Dodge, the Superintendent of the Mount Vernon estate, whose courteous and informing reply and the letter to which it is a response, are herewith submitted, with the suggestion that they be made part of the published proceedings of this Society.

MAUD BURR MORRIS,
Secretary, Columbia Historical Society.

RANNEY GRAIN & COAL COMPANY

C. O. Ranney, Mgr.
Sioux Rapids, Iowa

April 29, 1920.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Could you furnish us with any information concerning the following event : Some months ago some of us read newspaper article telling of leaden casket of some great man which had been opened and examined. We remember that the alcohol was low and that a portion of face we think it was a cheek bone was decayed. We all have different

opinions as to who the man was, but the one that seems to prevail is that it was Washington. A large number including teachers are interested and we would be pleased to learn any particulars that you could give us.

Any expense incurred in finding the item, we will be glad to pay. Send the bill to me.

Respectfully yours,

C. O. RANNEY.

Dear Harry Dodge:

Do you recall any incident at Mount Vernon, which bore any relation to the foregoing newspaper account, or any exhumation that would correspond with it?

Sincerely,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Room 509 District Building,
Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1920.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA

May 8, 1920.

DR. WILLIAM TINDALL,

My dear Dr. Tindall,

Possibly I may be able to throw a bit of light on the subject mentioned in the communication bearing your postscript.

Some *years* ago, I remember, one of the Washington newspapers published an account of what happened at Mount Vernon, in 1837, when the remains of General Washington and his wife were transferred from the "inner vault" of the Tomb and placed within the marble sarcophagi which had been provided, and which have ever since been in plain sight of visitors standing before the Tomb entrance.

On that occasion quite a large party of Senators, Members of Congress, and others, came to witness the transfer to "the last resting place."

Among them was a little boy (name forgotten by me) whose father raised him on his shoulder that he might see, over the heads of the crowd in front, what there was of the ceremony. The published account (after this child had grown to old age and died) was, in effect, that the lid of the leaden casket (the General's) was opened for a few moments before being placed in the sarcophagus, and (so it appeared to the child) Washington's body was seen floating in alcohol and his cheek just touching the glass.

That was the impression made upon the mind of the child (who was some distance back from the scene of action) but it was evidently retained throughout his life.

I cannot accept that published account as correct because of many traditions handed down to me by descendants of other eyewitnesses.

The most reliable authority, I have had many occasions to quote, was an old man (William Burgess, a stonemason of Alexandria) whom I employed at Mt. Vernon from 1885 until he died, 1893.

Burgess was an apprentice bricklayer and helped build the "New Tomb," and was present when the remains of General Washington, and others, were moved (April 19, 1831*) from the "Old Tomb" to the new. Only a few members of the Washington family were present then and this eighteen-year-old lad (Burgess) was with them when they determined to open the leaden casket to assure themselves of the identity of what it enclosed. They all expressed astonishment, when the face of the General was revealed, to observe how little his facial expression (judging from portraits) had changed,

* Washington's body was moved twice, that is, on April 19, 1831, from the old to the new tomb, on which occasion old—then young—Burgess was present as described; and in 1837, when the transferral from the "inner vault" to the marble sarcophagus (since in view from the tomb front) was accomplished.—H. H. D.

in the thirty odd years since death. But the sealed leaden casket had been the reason of preservation of form.

Burgess's oft repeated testimony was to the effect that after the face had been exposed for a few minutes there was an appreciable change noticed by all, a falling in of the features quickly occurred. If there had been alcohol used this wouldn't have occurred. No alcohol was subsequently put in the casket, I know!

You can rely upon Burgess's account to be correct.

Yours,

HARRISON H. DODGE,
Supt.

APPENDIX

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President.....ALLEN C. CLARK

Vice-Presidents.....{ JOB BARNARD.
WILHELMUS B. BRYAN.

Treasurer.....VICTOR B. DEYBER.

Recording Secretary.....MISS MAUD BURR MORRIS.

Corresponding Secretary.... WILLIAM F. ROBERTS.

CuratorJAMES FRANKLIN HOOD.

ChroniclerFREDERICK L. FISHBACK.

<i>Managers classified according to expi- ration of term of service</i>	1922	{ THEODORE W. NOYES.
		{ JOHN JOY EDSON.
	1923	{ MRS. CHAS. W. RICHARDSON.
		{ WILLIAM TINDALL.
	1924	{ JOHN B. LARNER.
{ HENRY E. DAVIS.		
1925	{ WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX.	
	{ FRANCIS REGIS NOEL.	

COMMITTEES.

On Communications.

ALLEN C. CLARK, *Chairman*,
WILHELMUS B. BRYAN, WILLIAM TINDALL.

On Membership.

WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, *Chairman*,
F. REGIS NOEL, MRS. CHAS. W. RICHARDSON.

On Qualification.

WILLIAM V. COX, *Chairman*,
JOB BARNARD, JAMES F. HOOD.

On Building.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *Chairman*,
JOHN JOY EDSON, MRS. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY

On Publication.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman*,
CUNO H. RUDOLPH, MISS MAUD BURR MORRIS.

On Exchange.

JAMES F. HOOD, *Chairman*.
JOHN B. LARNER, MISS MAUD BURR MORRIS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Dimock, Mrs. Henry F.,	1301 Sixteenth St.
Goldenberg, M.,	922 Seventh St.
Hutcheson, David,	1221 Monroe St., Brookland, D. C.
Jackson, Miss Cordelia,	3021 N St.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Porter, Miss Sarah Harvey, 1834 K St.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abell, Walter W.,	424 Equitable Building, Balti- more, Md.
Abbot, Mrs. Louis A.	5509 Thirty-ninth St., Chevy Chase, D. C.
Adams, Byron S.,	512 Eleventh St.
Adkins, Jesse C.,	1512 H St.
Ailes, Eugene E.,	Care National City Co., N. Y.
Ailes, Milton E.,	1620 I St.
Albert, Leon E.,	501-2 Westory Building.
Allen, Charles G.,	Woodward Building.
Allen, Clarence G.,	2310 Nineteenth St.
Allen, Walter C.,	District Building.
Anderson, Mrs. Alexandra K.,	1757 K St.
Armat, Thomas,	1901 Wyoming Avenue.
Arnold, Dr. John Sheridan,	24 Second St. N.E.
Aspinwall, Clarence A.,	1839 Wyoming Avenue.
Atkisson, Horace L. B.,	Union Trust Building.
Baird, James,	3316 Newark St., Cleveland Park.
Bangs, John Edward,	1628 Columbia Road.

Barber, Mrs. Velma Sylvester,	644 Sixth St. N.E.
Barbour, Mrs. Annie V.,	1741 Rhole Island Ave.
Barnard, Hon. Job,	1401 Fairmont St.
Barnhart, Dr. Grant S.,	1434 Rhode Island Ave.
Barton, Walter E.,	Southern Building.
Batchelder, John Davis,	Cosmos Club.
Bates, Charles H.,	906 Westory Building.
Beck, Howard C.,	P.O. Box 784, Baltimore, Md.
Becker, Conrad,	1324 F St.
Bell, Alexander Graham,	1331 Connecticut Ave.
Bell, Alexander Hamilton,	1510 Columbia Road.
Bell, Charles James,	1327 Connecticut Ave.
Bennett, William A.,	1316 Gallatin St.
Bergmann, Henry H.,	3526 Thirteenth St.
Berry, Albert E.,	725 Thirteenth St.
Bingham, Benjamin F.,	110 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Blair, Major Gist,	1651 Penna. Ave.
Blair, Henry P.,	Colorado Building.
Blair, Montgomery,	Hibbs' Building.
Blair, Woodbury,	Hibbs Building.
Bliss, Miss Elizabeth B.,	1621 Twenty-first St.
Bliss, Hon. Robert Woods,	1785 Massachusetts Ave.
Bowie, W. Worthington,	2630 University Place.
Bradford, Ernest W.,	Washington Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Bradley, Thomas,	900 F St.
Breuninger, Lewis E.,	5700 Sixteenth St.
Britton, Alexander,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Brown, Walter A.,	1400 H St.
Browne, Francis L.,	2258 Cathedral Ave.
Brumbaugh, Dr. G. M.,	1954 Biltmore St.
Bryan, George B.,	101 B St. S.E.
Bryan, Henry L.,	604 East Capitol St.
Bryan, Dr. Joseph H.,	818 Seventeenth St.
Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart,	1330 Eighteenth St.
Buchanan, Gen. James A.,	2210 Massachusetts Ave.
Bukey, Miss Alice,	209 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Bulkley, Barry,	1213 Seventeenth St.
Bullock Willis, George,	918 F St.
Bundy, Hon. Charles S.,	The Kensington Apartments.
Burchell, Norval Landon,	1102 Vermont Ave.

Burkart, Joseph A.,	Colorado Building.
Burklin, Achille E.,	826 Twelfth St.
Burton, Paul Gibson,	1718 Q St.
Bush-Brown, Henry K.,	1729 G St.
Butler, Rev. Charles H.,	229 Second St. S.E.
Butler, Dr. W. K.,	1207 M St.
Cahill, James A.,	2319 Wyoming Ave.
Camp, Henry M.,	1426 K St.
Carr, Arthur,	3212 Wisconsin Ave.
Carr, Mrs. William Kearny,	1413 K St.
Carroll, Harry R.,	1207 Decatur St.
Carter, Mrs. Ellen L.,	1528 Sixteenth St.
Carter, William G.,	928 Louisiana Ave.
Casanova, Arturo Y.,	1506 Caroline St.
Casey, Mrs. Silas,	The Oakland.
Casley, D. B.,	622 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Casteel, Dr. Frank A.,	1616 I St.
Chamberlaine, William W.,	1806 Wyoming Ave.
Chamberlin, Edward M.,	2636 Woodley Road.
Chilton, Robert S., Jr.,	Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.
Chilton, Wm. B.,	1961 Biltmore Street.
Church, William A. H.,	912 B St. S.W.
Clark, Allen C.,	816 Fourteenth St.
Clark, Appleton P., Jr.,	1778 Lanier Place.
Clark, Rev. John Brittan,	2713 Wisconsin Ave.
Clark, Lincoln R.,	348 Eastern Av., Wash'n, D.C.
Clephane (Lt.Col.), Walter C.,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Coblentz, Dr. Horace B.,	1432 U St.
Cohen, Myer,	2146 Wyoming Ave.
Colladay, Edward F.,	Union Trust Building.
Combs, Mrs. Henrietta Du-	
hamel,	5208 Forty-first St.
Conniff (S.J.), Rev. Paul R.,	Gonzaga College.
Conradis, C.,	Colorado Bldg.
Coolidge, Ernest Hall,	1901 Kenyon St.
Cooper, Wade H.,	2026 Sixteenth St.
Copenhaver, Eugene C.,	1521 Conn. Ave.
Corby, C. I.,	R.F.D. No. 3, Rockville, Md.
Corby, W. S.,	Langdon Station, D. C.

Cornwall, Luther M.,	227 Penn. Ave. N.W.
Cowles, John H.,	Sixteenth and S Sts.
Cox, William Van Zandt,	Emery Pl., Brightwood, D. C.
Coyle, Miss Emily B.,	1760 N St.
Crampton, Henry D.,	1734 P St.
Crane, Charles H.,	813 Thirteenth St.
Crane, Hon. Richard,	c/o Roger H. Williams, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Cranford, J. H.,	2620 E St.
Croissant, DeWitt C.,	1717 Q St.
Dale, Mrs. Thomas,	British Vice-Consulate, Chi- huahua, Mexico.
Daniel, Ernest H.,	2111 Nineteenth St.
Daniels, Richard D.,	1310 F St.
Darr, Charles W.,	1319 F St.
Daugherty, Rev. Geo. A.,	Catholic University, D. C.
Davenport, Com'dr R. Gra- ham, U. S. N.,	2152 Florida Ave.
Davidge, John W.,	2139 Wyoming Ave.
Davis, Henry E.,	Wilkins Building.
Davis, Miss Josephine,	The Concord.
Delano, Hon. Frederic A.,	1128 Sixteenth Street.
Denham, Edward,	128 School St., New Bed- ford, Mass.
Dennison, Dr. Ira W.,	The Oakland.
Deyber, Victor B.,	Second National Bank.
Diedel, Charles, D.D.S.,	1490 Newton Street.
Donovan, Thomas J.,	108 I St. N.W.
Dorsey, Vernon M.,	104 Chevy Chase Drive, Chevy Chase, D. C.
Dove, J. Maury,	1740 New Hampshire Ave.
Downing, Mrs. Margaret B.,	1262 Lawrence St., Brookland
Doyle, Judge M. M.,	410 Fifth St.
Draper, Mrs. Amos G.,	1725 H St.
Drury, Peter A.,	1413 G St.
Drury, Samuel A.,	2637 Connecticut Ave.
Dulaney, Benjamin L.,	Southern Building.
Dunlop, G. Thomas,	Fendall Building.
Duhamel, James,	900 F St.

Eaton, George G.,	416 New Jersey Ave., S.E.
Edgerton, James A.,	1646 Park Road.
Edmonston, William E.,	1220 Massachusetts Ave.
Edson, John Joy,	1324 Sixteenth St.
Edwards, Daniel A.,	225 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.
Elkins, Mrs. Stephen B.,	1626 K St.
Emmerich, George M.,	1847 Calvert St.
Emery, Frederick A.,	5315 Connecticut Ave.
Eustis, William Corcoran,	Scott Circle.
Everett, Edward H.,	Twenty-third St. and Sheri- dan Circle.
Fahy, Charles,	410 Fifth St.
Fenner, Clarence N.,	2924 Upton St.
Ferguson, Henry G.,	2330 California St.
Ficklen, Samuel P.,	1823 Biltmore St.
Finley, Dr. Mark F.,	1928 I St.
Fischer, Max,	Woodward & Lothrop's.
Fishback, Frederick L.,	2709 Thirty-sixth St.
Flannery, John Spaulding,	2411 California St.
Flather, William J., Jr.,	737 Fifteenth St.
Fletcher, Miss Alice C.,	214 First St., S.E.
Ford, Azel,	1612 Twentieth St.
Forman, Dr. Samuel E.,	The Kenesaw.
Fraser, Daniel,	1626 P St.
Fraser, George B.,	1509 H St.
Fulton, Horace Kimball,	1213 Vermont Ave.
Gaddis, Edgar T.,	1017 East Capital St.
Gaff, Thomas T.,	1520 Twentieth St.
Galliher, William T.,	American National Bank.
Garfinkle, Julius,	1226 F St.
Garges, Daniel,	121 Twelfth St. N.E.
Gasch, Herman E.,	1753 P St.
Gaynor, Miss Maude E.,	1312 Connecticut Ave.
Gibson, William,	917-19 G St.
Gill, Herbert A.,	Colorado Building.
Glennan, John W.,	Warder Building.
Glover, Charles C.,	1703 K St.
Glover, Charles C., Jr.,	737 Fifteenth St.

Godwin, Earl,	725 Thirteenth St.
Goodwin, William McAfee,	1406 G St.
Gordon, Major Peyton,	Court House, D. C.
Gordon, William A.,	Century Building.
Graham, Edwin C.,	1330 New York Ave.
Grant, Thomas,	Albee Building.
Grosvenor, Gilbert H.,	Sixteenth and M Sts.
Guilday, Rev. Peter (D.D),	Brookland, D. C.
Guy, Benjamin W.,	313 Ninth St.
Hallam, H. C.,	502 Hibbs Building.
Hamilton, George E.,	Union Trust Building.
Hannay, William Mouat,	207 I St.
Harper, Albert,	505 E St.
Harriman, Henry R.,	916 Evans Building.
Harris, George W.	1311 F St.
Harris, Miss Louisa B.,	1809 H St.
Harvey, Richard S.,	Washington Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Haston, T. M.,	Mgr. Western Union Tel. Co.
Haynes, Harry V.,	Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l Bank.
Henderson, John B.,	1601 Florida Ave.
Henderson, Richard W.,	1109 F St.
Herrmann, J. Philip,	901 Seventh St.
Hess, George W.,	U. S. Botanic Gardens.
Heurich, Christian,	1307 New Hampshire Ave.
Hibbs, William B.,	Hibbs Building.
Hickey, Miss S. G.,	821 Third St., N.W.
Hill, William Corcoran,	1724 H St.
Hines, C. Calvert,	1625 Newton St.
Hodgkins, George W.,	1830 T St.
Hood, James Franklin,	American Security & Tr. Co.
Hoover, William D.,	National Savings & Tr. Co.
Hopfenmaier, Milton,	221 Tenth St.
Howard, George H.,	Metropolitan Club.
Huddleson, Miss S. M.,	202 Eleventh St., S.W.
Hunt, (LL.D.), Gaillard,	Library of Congress.
Hutchins, Walter Stilson,	1308 Sixteenth St.
Hyde, Thomas,	1537 Twenty-eighth St.
Israel, Percy B.,	1475 Meridian St.

James, C. Clinton,	416 Fifth St.
Jameson, J. Franklin,	2231 Q St.
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair,	12 Lafayette Square.
Johnson, Benjamin F.,	703 Fifteenth St.
Johnson, Frederick T. F.,	The Balfour.
Johnson, Paul E.,	929 Woodward Building.
Johnston, Richard H.,	429 Homer Building.
Jones, Eugene A.,	2000 Sixteenth St.
Jose, Rudolph,	3206 Eighteenth St.
Julihn, Louis G.,	1233 Crittenden St.
Kann, Simon,	2029 Connecticut Ave.
Kaufman, D. J.,	Macomb St. east of Conn. Ave.
Kaufman, Joseph D.,	1005-7 Pennsylvania Ave.
Keferstein, Carl B.,	Stoneleigh Court.
Kern, Charles E.,	1328 Harvard St.
Kibbey, Miss Bessie J.,	2025 Massachusetts Ave.
King, LeRoy O.,	3112 N St.
King, William,	3114 N St.
Kingsbury, Clarence F.,	216 Woodward Building.
Knapp, Hon. Martin A.,	Stoneleigh Court.
Kober, Dr. George M.,	1819 Q St.
Kolb, J. Leo,	1805 Thirty-fifth St.
Krauthoff, Edwin A.,	304 Riggs Building.
Lambert, Wilton J.,	1028 Vermont Ave.
Lambie, James B.,	714 Twenty-first St.
Lamson, Franklin S.,	1915 Kilbourne Place.
Larcombe, John S.,	1815 H St.
Larner, John Bell,	Washington Loan & Tr. Co.
Larner, Philip F.,	918 F St.
Lawrence, Miss Anna M.,	2221 Kalorama Road.
Learned (LL.D.), Henry Barrett,	2123 Bancroft Place.
Lee, Ralph W.,	1514 Newton St.
Lee, Wm. George,	1319 Euclid St.
Leech, A. Y., Jr.,	2702 Cathedral Ave.
Leet, Grant,	725 Fourteenth St.
Leiter, Joseph,	1500 New Hampshire Ave.

Lenman, Miss Isobel Hunter,	1100 Twelfth St.
Letts, John C.,	52 O Street.
Lindsay, Melville D.,	1427 Longfellow St.
Linkins, Charles,	McGill Building.
Lippincott, Miss Sara K.,	2115 California St.
Long, Hon. Breckenridge,	2829 Sixteenth St.
Lloyd, James T.,	709 Woodward Building.
McAllister, Lambert,	Columbian Building.
McCarthy, John B.	928 New York Ave.
McCoy, Hon. Walter I.,	Court House, D. C.
McElroy, Col. John,	44 G St., N.E.
McKee, Fred,	610 Thirteenth St.
McKenney, Frederic D.,	Hibbs Building.
McMahon, Richard W.,	District National Bank Bldg.
McQuade, E. J.	Liberty National Bank.
Martyn, Dr. Herbert E.,	1332 Massachusetts Ave.
Mason, Guy,	526-9 Woodward Building.
Mackall, Dr. Louis,	3044 O St.
Macomber, E. A.	2107 H St.
Magruder, Caleb Clark, Jr.,	Colorado Building.
Manogue, William H.,	519 East Capitol St.
Mark, Rev. Augustus M.,	Twentieth & Evarts Sts. N.E.
Marlow, Walter H., Jr.,	811 E St.
Marshall, Burgess W.,	Nat. Metropolitan Bank Bldg.
Marshall, James Rush,	2507 Pennsylvania Ave.
Mather, Leonard J.,	1849 Irving St.
Matthews, Henry S.,	Kellogg Building.
May, Leo C.,	2320 Twentieth St.
Merrick, Ernest M.,	1005 L St.
Merrill, George P.,	U. S. National Museum.
Merritt, William E. H.,	1115 I St.
Messer, James A.,	1000 Penna. Ave.
Metcalf, Frank J.,	901 Ingraham St.
Millan, W. W.,	Columbian Building.
Minor, Henry,	Macon, Miss.
Mohun, Barry,	Maryland Building.
Moore, Charles,	Cosmos Club.
Moore, Mrs. Virginia Campbell,	1680 Thirty-first St.

230 *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*

Moran, Howard,	2700 Conn. Ave.
Morgan, Mrs. James Dudley,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Morris, Miss Maud Burr,	1603 Nineteenth St.
Morrison, Miss Ella J.,	The Woodworth.
Mussey, Mrs. Ellen Spencer,	1317 New York Ave.
Moss, George W.,	2147 Wyoming Ave.
Nairn, W. Wallace,	901 Lawrence St. N.E.
Neale, Sidney C.,	1208 F St.
Needham, Charles Willis,	Hotel Gordon
Newberry Library, The	Chicago, Ill.
Newman, E. S.,	816 Fourteenth St.
Noel, Francis Regis,	408 Fifth St.
Norment, Clarence F.,	2339 Mass. Ave.
Norton, Adml. Harold P.,	
U. S. N.	1704 Nineteenth St.
Noyes, Frank B.,	The Evening Star.
Noyes, Theodore W.,	1730 New Hampshire Ave.
O'Brien, Matthew E.,	400 Fifth St.
O'Connell, Rt. Rev. D. J.,	800 Cathedral Pl., Richmond,
	Virginia.
Offutt, George W., Jr.,	1416 F St.
Osgood, Whitman,	2725 Connecticut Ave.
Parker, Andrew,	900 F Street.
Peelle, Hon. Stanton J.,	1416 F St.
Perry, R. Ross,	1635 Massachusetts Ave.
Peter, Miss Fannie I.,	Indian Office, D. C.
Peyser, Capt. Julius I.,	Southern Building.
Pimper, Charles W.,	1140 Fifteenth St.
Potter, Charles H.,	431 Eleventh St.
Powderly, Hon. Terence V.,	3700 Fifth St.
Prather, Miss Josephine E.,	The Cairo.
Prescott, Samuel J.,	814 Thirteenth St.
Proctor, John Clagett,	U. S. National Museum.
Proudfit, Samuel V.,	Clifton Terrace, E.
Public Library, The, G. F.	
Bowerman, Librarian,	Washington, D. C.

Ramsay, Arthur T.,	Fairmont Seminary.
Randolph, L. F.,	1301 Madison St.
Rapp, Frank E.,	3128 Mt. Pleasant St.
Raub, Samuel C.,	1927 Calvert St.
Reilly, Hugh,	1334 New York Ave.
Richardson, Dr. Charles W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.
Richardson, Mrs. Chas. W.,	1317 Connecticut Ave.
Richardson, Francis Asbury,	Cosmos Club.
Richardson, Dr. J. J.,	1509 Sixteenth St.
Riggs, E. Francis,	1617 I St.
Riggs, T. Lawrason,	St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, N. Y.
Robbins, Roland,	3409 Lowell St.
Roberts, Charles F.,	917 Woodward Building.
Roberts, Hon. Ernest W.,	1918 N St.
Roberts, William F.,	1514 H St.
Rogers, William Edgar,	1860 Park Road.
Rosenberg, Maurice D.,	1953 Biltmore St.
Rudolph, Hon. Cuno H.,	District Building.
Saks, Isadore,	Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.
Sanders, Joseph,	1460 Columbia Road.
Saul, John A.,	344 D St.
Saunders, William H.,	807 Fifteenth St.
Savage, Francis M.,	2400 Sixteenth St.
Schroeder, Rear-Adm, Sea-	1816 N St.
ton,	424 Fifth St.
Schuldt, Gus A.,	The Woodley.
Scisco (Ph.D.), Louis Dow,	613 G St.
Semmes, Charles W.,	Catholic Univ. of America.
Shahan (D.D.), Rt. Rev. T.	Department of State.
J.,	Georgetown University.
Shand, Miles M.,	1436 Fairmont St.
Shandelle (S.J.), Rev. Henry	1706 Lamont St.
J.,	U. S. Senate.
Shea, William T.,	1421 Massachusetts Ave.
Shir-Cliff, William H.,	1516 Sixth St.
Shuey, Theodore F.,	
Simpson, Dr. John Crayke,	
Skinner, Mitchell A.,	

232 *Records of the Columbia Historical Society.*

Smith, Emmous S.,	505 Florence Court.
Smith, Hal H.,	2400 Sixteenth St.
Smoot, L. E.,	2007 Wyoming Ave.
Southgate, Hugh Maclellan,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Speel, Mrs. Virginia White,	1755 N St.
Splain, Maurice,	4400 Kansas Ave.
Spofford, Miss Florence P.,	The Woodward.
Starkey, George L.,	519 Michigan Ave.
Stewart, Henry C.,	1416 F St.
Stock, Edward L.,	734 Fifteenth St.
Stotesbury, Mrs. Edward T.,	1925 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
Stovall, Bates M.,	Munsey Building.
Swormstedt, John S.,	Southern Building.
Swormstedt, Dr. Lyman B.,	2 Thomas Circle.
Taggart, Richard H.,	402 Wash. Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Taggart, Wm. Lowther,	1758 Park Road.
Taylor, Boyd,	900 F St.
Thom, Corcoran,	American Security & Tr. Co.
Thomas, Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. F.,	St. Patrick's Rectory.
Thompson, Corbin,	Woodbridge, Va.
Thompson, Edward W.,	Martha Wash. Seminary.
Thompson, Eugene E.,	728 15th St.
Thompson, Mrs. John W.,	1419 I St.
Thompson, William E.,	437 N. Y. Ave.
Tindall, Dr. William,	The Stafford.
Tobrer, Leon,	1406 Sixteenth St.
Todd, William B.,	1243 Irving St.
Topham, Washington,	43 U St., N.W.
Totten, George Oakley, Jr.,	808 Seventeenth St.
Truesdell, Col. George,	The Altamont.
Turner, Mrs. Harriot Stod-	
dert,	1311 New Hampshire Ave.
Ubhoff, Christian J.,	204 Woodward Bldg.
Van Schaick, Rev. John, Jr.,	1417 Massachusetts Ave.
Walker, Ernest G.,	2112 S St.
Walsh, Thomas S.,	416 Fifth St.
Walton, Edward R., Jr.,	Washington Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Warder, Mrs. Ellen N.,	1155 Sixteenth St.

Wardman, Harry,	1430 K St.
Warner, Dr. Carden F.,	Chevy Chase, Md.
Warner, Louis H.,	407 Wilkins Bldg.
Washburn, Dr. William S.,	2029 Conn. Ave.
Weller, Joseph I.,	420 Wash. Loan & Tr. Bldg.
Weller, Mrs. Michael I.,	408 Seward Square, S.E.
Wheeler, Hylas T.,	St. James Hotel
White, Enoch L.,	1753 Corcoran St.
White, George W.,	National Metropolitan Bank
Whitney (Ph.D.), Edson L.,	3411 Oakwood Terrace.
Wilkins, Robert C.,	1512 H St.
Willard, Henry K.,	Kellogg Building.
Williams, Charles P.,	1675 Thirty-first St.
Williamson, Charles J.,	2616 Connecticut Ave.
Wilson, Clarence R.,	1512 H St.
Wilson, Edwin L.,	Fendall Building.
Wimsatt, William A.,	215 Eighth St., S.W.
Wolf, Alexander,	2653 Woodley Road.
Wood, Rev. Charles,	2110 S St.
Wood, Waddy B.,	816 Connecticut Ave.
Woodhull, Gen. Maxwell V.	
Z.,	2033 G St.
Woodward, Donald,	Woodward & Lothrop's.
Woodward, Fred E.,	Eleventh and F Sts.
Wright, W. Lloyd,	1908 G St.
Wurdeman, J. H.,	Cor Conn. & R. I. Avenues.
Wyeth, Major Nathan,	1517 H St.
Wyman, Walter I.,	2415 Twentieth St.
Yeatman, Rudolph H.,	Munsey Building.

RECAPITULATION.

Life members	4
Honorary member	1
Annual members	411

416

These figures include all members to date of going to press with this volume, as well as members who have died since 1920.

NECROLOGY.

REV. EDWARD I. DEVITT, S. J.....January 26, 1920.
THOMAS MONROE GALE.....January 30, 1920.
JAMES MARION JOHNSTON.....March 1, 1920.
HENNEN JENNINGSMarch 5, 1920.
MRS. ALICE UNDERWOOD HUNT.....May 4, 1920.
JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON.....June 24, 1920.
EVANS BROWNESeptember 10, 1920.
RICHARD A. PYLES, M. D.....December 5, 1920.
RICHARD KINGSMAN, M. D.....December 31, 1920.

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

183rd meeting.

January 20, 1920.

With President Clark in the chair, and before an audience of about fifty members and guests (the weather being very inclement), Mr. Washington Topham read a paper written by Mrs. Margaret Loughborough, on "Nathan Loughborough," an early resident of the District of Columbia. A second paper was read by Mrs. Margaret B. Downing, on the subject, "Foreign Heroes in Washington Parks." Both papers were discussed by Dr. Tindall, President Clark and others.

Mr. John C. Proctor offered a Resolution that the Society endorse the movement on foot to erect the statue of Lincoln lately removed from in front of the Court House, on the site of Fort Stevens, where President Lincoln stood during Early's attack on the National Capital in July, 1864. Election of officers for the following year, concluded the meeting.

184th meeting.

February 17, 1920.

At this meeting, over which President Clark presided, the paper of the evening was read by Hon. Job Barnard, on the "History of the Church of the New Jerusalem in Washington, D. C.," and many interesting additional reminiscences were brought out in the discussion that followed. A large number of members and guests were present.

185th meeting.

March 16, 1920.

About one hundred members and guests were present, President Clark presiding. The first paper was by Mr. Washington Topham, on "Northern Liberty Market and its

Neighborhood," and was a valuable contribution to local history. The second paper was by Mr. F. Regis Noel, and was entitled "Some Notable Suits in Early District Courts," and contained much biographical material.

186th meeting.

April 20, 1920.

President Clark presided, and about one hundred and fifty persons were present at this meeting in spite of very heavy rains,—an illustrated lecture on "Birds Around Washington" being the drawing card. Prof. Harry C. Oberholser, the lecturer, exhibited some beautiful colored slides of birds and their haunts about the city.

The Chair read an editorial from the *Star* on the "Citizens of the Skies," and an article by the late Theodore Roosevelt, on "Birds Observed in the White House Grounds."

187th meeting.

May 18, 1920.

About fifty members and guests were present, with the President presiding. Correspondence relating to the re-interment of the body of George Washington [printed elsewhere in this volume] was read, following which Dr. Tindall read a paper on "The Executives and Voters of Georgetown," which was discussed by Mrs. C. W. Richardson, Mr. F. A. Richardson, Henry E. Davis and Dr. Tindall. The derivation of the name of "Georgetown" was discussed,—whether from George Gordon, George Beall (owners of the site of the town), George Washington, or King George, the Chair ruling that it was named for "royalty."

A second paper by Rev. Joseph T. Kelley, was read, on "Dr. John C. Smith and Other Pioneer Presbyterian Ministers of Washington." A picture of Dr. Smith was exhibited, and many amusing incidents added to the paper by, Mr. Clark

188th meeting.

October 19, 1920.

President Clark presided over the meeting, at which an audience that completely filled the Assembly Hall, Cosmos Club (where all the meetings take place) was present. It being the 132nd anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, an appropriate address was made by President Clark. Dr. Henry Oldys, an authority on birds and flowers, gave a lecture on "Birds and Flowers in the National Capital," illustrated with beautiful colored slides.

189th meeting.

November 16, 1920.

President Allen C. Clark presided over the meeting, and read the paper of the evening, written by himself, on "Dr. James Heigh Blake, Mayor of the Corporation of Washington," being one of a series of papers on the Mayors which will form a valuable chapter in the history of the National Capital some day.

A Resolution on the death of Dr. James Dudley Morgan, a former President of this Society, was passed, and a short biographical sketch of Dr. Morgan was read by Mr. Charles Moore. It was announced that by the will of Dr. Morgan, the Society had been bequeathed a legacy of \$500.00.

190th meeting.

December 21, 1920.

The last meeting of the year was very largely attended, the President presiding. Programs of the meeting of the American Historical Society on December 27-30, were distributed. Dr. Tindall read a short paper on "The personal appearance of Gov. Alexander Shepherd." The historian of the evening, Miss Leila Mechlin then read a paper on "Art Life in Washington," dealing with different groups of artists, rather than statues, paintings or galleries listed in guide books.

Refreshments were served in an adjoining room at the close of the business meeting, and a social hour enjoyed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920.

Balance on hand January 1st, 1920.....\$ 646.20

Receipts.

Membership Dues	1,400.00
Sale of Books.....	39.75
Balance from "Life Membership Fund".....	5.29
Legacy, Jas. Dudley Morgan Estate.....	475.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,566.24

Disbursements.

Office Rent.....	\$120.00
Printing & Stationery.....	243.37
Postage;	
Pres., Sec'y, and J. B. Larner.....	104.07
Secretary's salary.....	140.00
Treasurer's office:	
Assistant's 1919 Salary.....	25.00
" 1920 Salary.....	25.00
Postage	10.00
"Reserve Fund"	602.50
Rent of Hall for meetings.....	138.00
Insurance	24.53
Publication of Vol. XXII.....	831.31
	<hr/>
	2,263.78

Balance on deposit Second National Bank,
Dec. 31, 1920.....\$ 302.46

Reserve Fund.

Deposited with Washington Loan & Trust Co....	\$ 602.50
Interest to October 1st, 1920.....	1.80
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1920.....	\$ 604.30

Securities.

\$300 Second converted $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ Liberty Loan Bonds.

January 11, 1921.

Books and vouchers for the year 1920 examined and found correct. Securities not examined.

RALPH W. LEE,

HENRY P. BLAIR,

Audit Committee.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

Mr. President and Members of the Columbia Historical Society:

During the year 1920, the Columbia Historical Society held nine meetings, all in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club, with an average attendance of about eighty persons. During the same period, the Board of Managers also held nine meetings, with an average attendance of eight members, at which the business affairs of the Society were administered. Thirty-six new members were admitted during the year, while the resignations and deaths numbered twenty-five (sixteen of the former and 9 of the latter), leaving a net gain of but eleven members. These figures are not so encouraging as last year's in view of the need of additional income to meet the greatly increased cost of publication of the annual volumes, and to insure their regular publication, upon which so much of the success of the Society depends.

Volume 22, covering the year 1918, was, through no fault of the Publication Committee, delayed in 1919, and made its appearance in March, 1920. Vol. 23, covering the year 1919, is now in press, and will be one of the most interesting volumes issued by the Society, containing over 250 pages of valuable as well as entertaining material.

Ten papers, covering a wide range of subjects, were read before the Society in 1920, and two illustrated lectures given, which proved popular; at the last meeting of the year, an innovation was introduced, in serving light refreshments, which proved most popular of all.

In January, the Society passed a Resolution endorsing the

movement to re-erect the statue of Lincoln, formerly in front of the Court House, on the site of Fort Stevens where President Lincoln once stood during Early's attack on the National Capital in July, 1864.

In November, a Resolution on the death of Dr. James Dudley Morgan, a former President of this Society, was passed, and a memorial paper read by Mr. Charles Moore. By the will of Dr. Morgan, the Society received its first bequest, a legacy of \$500.00, which has been added to the "Reserve Fund."

In closing, the Secretary would like to suggest, in view of the fact that the dues of the Society have never been raised, that each member endeavor to secure at least one new member during the coming year. A doubled income would bring the hope for more suitable quarters for our valuable historical library nearer realization.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUD BURR MORRIS,
Recording Secretary.

Read January 18, 1921.

CHRONICLER'S REPORT FOR 1920

- Jan. 1. On this date there were 102,021 Federal employees in the District of Columbia.
- Jan. 15. Act for retirement of D. C. School Teachers approved.
- Jan. 16. National Prohibition became operative.
- Feb. 4. Fiftieth anniversary of approval of Act of establishment of the Weather Bureau.
- Feb. 20. Emory M. Wilson, native of Georgetown, for eighteen years Principal of Central High School, died. Mr. Wilson will always be remembered for his work in connection with the erection of the new Central High School on Clifton Street.
- Feb. 20. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the North Pole on September 6, 1909, died.
- Feb. 22. Major Raymond W. Pullman, Chief of Police, died.
- Feb. 28. Population of District announced by Census Bureau as 437,414.
- Mch. 1. Act establishing Zoning Commission signed by President.
- Mch. 27. Society of Natives of the District of Columbia organized.
- Apr. 10. Boundary between District of Columbia and Virginia held by Court of Appeals to be at low water on Virginia shore.
- Apr. 16. Arbor Day celebrated in District for first time.

- Apr. 28. Home of Admiral Dewey at 1747 R. I. Avenue, N.W., presented by American public on his return from Manila at conclusion of Spanish War, dismantled for business uses.
- May 2. Total eclipse of moon. Period of totality one hour and twelve minutes.
- May 8. United States Botanic Garden founded by Act of Congress approved one hundred years ago today.
- May 12. Seventy-fifth Annual Convention of Southern Baptist Church began its sessions in Liberty Hut, between Mass. Ave., First St. and E St., N.E.
- May 15. Dedication of Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.
- May 15. Dedication of ground at Sixteenth Street and Columbia Road, N.W., as site of National Baptist Memorial.
- May 22. Sale announced of old Miller School Building, 623-625 H St. N.W. Building was erected in 1866.
- May 24. Corcoran Art Gallery incorporated by Act of Congress approved fifty years ago today.
- May 24. Act providing retirement for Federal employees was approved.
- May 25. One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth anniversary of founding of Christ Church Parish, Protestant Episcopal.
- May 25. Tablet unveiled at Postoffice as memorial to 135 of its employees who served in the World War.
- May 26. Act fixing minimum wage of \$16.50 a week for women employed in commercial establishments became effective today.

- May 27. James T. DuBois, editor of National Republican from 1872 to 1877 and long in Diplomatic and Consular service, died.
- May 29. Announcement of purchase by George Washington University for its Law School, of the brown stone front building at 1435 K Street N.W. It was rented by the Department of Justice for many years.
- May 31. Monument to Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes unveiled at Arlington.
- June 5. Act approved today provided that expenses of government of the District of Columbia should be paid forty per cent from the U. S. Treasury and sixty per cent from District revenues, in lieu of fifty per cent from each.
- June 5. Limit of cost of new Gallinger Municipal Hospital and of new Eastern High School fixed at \$1,500,000 each by Act approved today.
- June 27. Celebration of One Hundredth anniversary of founding of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.
- July 1. Dr. Frank W. Ballou assumed office of Superintendent of Schools.
- July 12. Bronze tablet placed on boulder marking spot at Fort Stevens where President Lincoln saw Early's attack on Washington.
- July 15. Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim, for thirty-two years Rector of the P. E. Church of the Epiphany, died at Bedford Springs, Pa.
- July 18. Public Golf Course opened in Potomac Park.
- Aug. 26. Secretary of State issued proclamation of ratification of Woman's Suffrage Amendment to Constitution.
- Aug. 30. Frank J. Wagner, Chief of the District Fire

Department, was retired and George S. Watson was appointed to the position.

- Sept. 7. Rev. Samuel Harrison Greene, D.D., Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church for forty-one years died.
- Sept. 11. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, appointed District Commissioner,—the first woman to serve in that position.
- Oct. 9. "Tenleytown" was decided upon by Postoffice Department today as proper spelling for Postal Station to be opened at that suburb on 15th instant.
- Oct. 15. Public school enrollment reported as 60,820, breaking all previous records.
- Oct. 16. Planes and other government property to the value of about \$1,000,000 destroyed by fire at Naval Air Station at Bolling Field.
- Oct. 18. Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association, began sessions.
- Oct. 30. One hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of founding of U. S. Navy celebrated at John Paul Jones Monument in Potomac Park.
- Nov. 20. Fiftieth anniversary of founding of Woman's Christian Association located at 1719 Thirteenth St., N.W.
- Dec. 6. President-elect Warren G. Harding, addressed his fellow-Senators previous to retiring from the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK L. FISHBACK,

Chronicler.

The Chronicler acknowledges his appreciation for the assistance of Miss Ella J. Morrison in the preparation of this report.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CURATOR (1920).

*Mr. President and Members of the Columbia Historical
Society:*

I have the honor to herewith submit my twenty-seventh annual report as Chronicler of this Society, showing the list of gifts and exchanges with other societies and libraries—during the year 1920.

A FRAMED PHOTOGRAPH OF JOSEPH GALES, A MAYOR OF THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON—1827-30. Presented by Maud Burr Morris.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL GEORGETOWN AMATEUR ORCHESTRA. Presented by Frank P. Leetch, Esq.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE JOAQUIN MILLER LOG CABIN. Presented by Dr. W. H. Holmes, Curator of the National Gallery of Art.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, PROCEEDINGS OF—Worcester, Mass., October, 1919.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PUBLICATION OF—Nov. 27, 1920.

ANTI-KVARISK TIDSKRIFT FOR SVERIGE, Stockholm, Sweden, 1920.

CATALOGUE OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS PURCHASED FROM PRIVATE LIBRARIES AND COLLECTIONS. W. H. Heffer & Son, Ltd., Cambridge, Eng., 1920.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON SALE, by B. G. Teubner, Leipzig-Berlin.

CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS AND FIRST EDITIONS, FROM LIBRARIES OF NOTED BOOK COLLECTORS. W. & G. Foyle, London, Eng.

- CATALOGUE OF KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig, 1920.
- CATALOGO DE LIBROS ESPANOLAS O RELATIVOS A ESPANA
—Garcia Rico Y Compa, Madrid, 1920.
- CZECHO-SLOVAK REVIEW—March, May, June, July and
October, 1920.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BULLETINS—February
and April, 1920.
- GITTMAN'S BULLETIN No. 23—Columbia, S. C.
- LA QUESTION DE LA LOUISIANE (1796-1806), par F. P.
Renant, Paris.
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, PUBLICATIONS OF—
American and English Genealogies, 1919.
List of References on Treaty Making Power. Com-
piled by H. H. B. Meyer, 1920.
- LIFE OF LEONARD WOOD, by John G. Holme.
- LIST OF "LIVRES ANCIENS, RARES ET CURIEUX," by Rudolph
Geering, for June and December, 1920. Basle (Suisse).
- MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETINS, for February, May and
August, 1920.
- NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PUBLICATIONS OF—
—Vol. XIX, 1919, Lincoln, Neb.
- NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PUBLICATIONS OF—52
Volumes; set of its Bulletin, and History of the Society,
by its Librarian.
- NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, BULLETINS OF—Jan., Feb.,
Mar., June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1920.
- OHIO STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY—
Quarterlies for Jan., April, July and Oct., 1920. Columbus,
Ohio.
- WASHINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Quarterlies for April
and July, 1920. Seattle, Washington.
- WASHINGTON, THE NATION'S HOME TOWN. Booklet by
Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Co., 1920. Presented by
J. F. Hood.

WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, for March, June, Sept.
and Dec., 1920.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PROCEEDINGS OF
—67th Annual Meeting, 1920. Madison, Wis.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, COLLECTIONS OF
—Transactions and Annual Report, 1920. Cleveland,
Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. HOOD,
Curator.

January 18, 1921.

COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE COLUMBIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page VI, Vol. 23.)

1920.

- Jan. 20. "Nathan Loughborough." By Mrs. Margaret Loughborough.
- Jan. 20. "Foreign Heroes in Washington Parks." By Mrs. Margaret Brent Downing.
- Feb. 17. "History of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Washington, D. C." By Hon. Job Barnard.
- Mar. 16. "Northern Liberty Market and its Neighborhood." By Washington Topham.
- Mar. 16. "Some Notable Suits in Early District of Columbia Courts." By F. Regis Noel.
- Apr. 20. "Birds About Washington." (Illustrated lecture.) By Prof. Harry C. Oberholser.
- May 18. "The Executives and Voters of Georgetown." By Dr. William Tindall.
- May 18. "Dr. John C. Smith and Other Pioneer Presbyterian Ministers of Washington." By Rev. Joseph Thomas Kelly.
- Oct. 19. "Birds and Flowers in the National Capital." (Illustrated lecture.) By Dr. Henry Oldys.
- Nov. 16. "James Heigh Blake, Mayor of the Corporation of Washington (1813-17)." By Allen C. Clark.
- Dec. 21. "Alexander R. Shepherd (Personal Appearance)." By Dr. William Tindall.
- Dec. 21. "Art Life in the National Capital." By Leila Mechlin.

INDEX.

(PREPARED BY JOHN B. LARNER)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Abbott School..... 48</p> <p>Abert, Col. J. J.....172</p> <p>Adams, John Quincy.....3, 171</p> <p>Alexander, John W., Artist..181</p> <p>American Colonization Society209, 212</p> <p>American Federation of Arts 187</p> <p>American Institute of Architects189</p> <p>American Medical Society, Phila.159, 160</p> <p>Anacostia Engine House.... 49</p> <p>Anderson Estate..... 5</p> <p>Andrei, Giovanni, Chief Carver Capitol167</p> <p>Andrews, E. F., Artist.....176</p> <p>Appendix218</p> <p>Arnott, Mary and John....24-25</p> <p>Art Life in Washington, Com. Leila Mechlin164-191</p> <p>Art Students League.....175</p> <p>Assembly's Presbyn. Ch.....134</p> <p>Associate Reformed Church..122</p> <p>Auditor, D. C., Investigation North Lib. Mkt.....55, 56</p> <p>Baggott, Capt., Chief of Police 50</p> <p>Baker, Dr. Daniel.....124</p> <p>Balche, Rev. Dr. Stephen Bloomer, 118, 119, 120, 125, 126</p> <p><i>Baltimore Telegraph</i>, Extract from, offer of Georgetown for accommodation of Committees of Congress...148-149</p> <p>Banks, D. C., authorized to borrow, for rebuilding pub-</p> | <p>lic bldgs.148</p> <p>Barbarin, Dr.....177</p> <p>Barker, Geo. M..... 52</p> <p>Barlow Gallery179</p> <p>Barnard, Job, Com. History Church of the New Jerusalem23-42</p> <p>Barnes, Theodore.....62-63</p> <p>Barry, Com. John, statue of, 14-18-19</p> <p>Baumgras, Peter, artist.....174</p> <p>Boyle, John, Sculptor..... 19</p> <p>Beall, Thos., Note..... 2</p> <p>Behan, Gen. W. J.....202</p> <p>Bible Society.....212</p> <p>Birney, Gen. Wm., Lecture of.174</p> <p>Bittinger, Rev. B. F.....120</p> <p>Bladensburg, Battle of.....208</p> <p>Bladensburg, Presbyterian Church of119</p> <p>Blake, James Heighe, Third Mayor &c. Com. Allen C. Clark136-163</p> <p>Blake, Dr. John B.....162</p> <p>Blake, Joseph R.....163</p> <p>Blake, Richard136</p> <p>Blake, Thomas137</p> <p>Blake, Thos. H.....162</p> <p>Blashfield, E. H., Artist....181</p> <p>Bleak House 55</p> <p>Board of Public Works, 46-54-55-192-193</p> <p>Bohrer, Dr. 5</p> <p>Bohrer, C. O..... 65</p> <p>Botanical Gardens 8</p> |
|--|--|

- Brackinridge, Rev. Dr. John,
122, 123, 125, 126
- Bradley, Joseph H., Jr..... 5
- Brashears, Z. D.....124
- Brent, Mayor, 138-139. Letter
to Jefferson153-154
- Brickman, Rev. Arthur..... 35
- Bridge Street 1, Church.....120
- British and American hos-
tilities145
- Brooke, R. N., Artist,
175-176-180-181
- Brown, Chas. & Bro..... 63
- Browns Feed Store..... 53
- Brown, Glenn185-186-187
- Brown, H. K.....185
- Bulfinch, Architect.....167, 185
- Burdette, W. W..... 52
- Bureau of Engraving, Artists.180
- Burnett's Pottery 53
- Burnham, Rev. N. C..... 26
- Burton, Chas., Artist.....168
- Buscher, Henry..... 63
- Busey, Dr. S. C., anecdote by, 4
- Bush, Prof. Geo..... 35
- Caffin, C. H., Lecturer.....181
- Caldwell, Sketch Elias
Boudinot, Reprint204-213
- Calhoun, John C., 171, Bust
of200-204-209
- Capital, Removal, Editorial
"Star,"148-149-150
- Carroll, Daniel139-198
- Center Market.....48-57
- Chambers, Rev. John.....126
- Chariot Line..... 65
- C. & O. Canal..... 2
- Christ Church.....196
- Chronicler's Report, Col. Hist.
Soc.242-245
- Church of the Holy City.... 38
- Church of the Holy Cross.... 38
- Circuit Court, Dist. of Col.
Judges of 67, 68, Clerks of,
68, Attorneys, 68, U. S.
Marshall, 68, Notable cases,
69-88
- City Council.....44, 45
- City Directories.....47, 48
- City Hall..... 26
- Clark, Allen C., Com. James
Heighe Blake, 3rd Mayor
&c.136-163
- Notes on Elias B. Caldwell,
211-213
- "Clark Mills," Paper read be-
fore La. Hist. Soc., June 28,
1921, by W. O. Hart...200-203
- Clarkson, Robt..... 61
- Clay, Henry121
- Letter to Blake, Gales and
Weightman, and reply,
151, 152; 209
- Clephane, Lewis, Artist.....168
- Clerks of Markets..... 48
- Clowes, Rev. John..... 23
- Coburn, Wm. A..... 63
- Colchester, Va.....137, 138, 162
- College Run, G. T..... 4
- Columbus, Statue of..... 9
- Commission of Fine Arts....186
- Committees, Col. Hist. Soc...221
- Communications to Col. Hist.
Soc., List of.....249
- Convention Hall..... 65
- Cook, John F.....131
- Cook, William A..... 59
- Copley, Artist172
- Coppes, Augustus..... 53
- Corcoran Gallery of Art,
170-179, 181, 182
- Corcoran School of Art..176, 177
- Corcoran, W. W....123, 173, 174
- Correspondence214-217
- Councils, Act 1813, Street
imp.139
- Cox House, Georgetown, dia-
gram100

Cox, Kenyon, Artist.....	181	Eastern Presbyterian Church.....	134
Cranch, Chief Justice Wm....	27-31	Eichhorn, Rudolph.....	63
Crawford's Hotel, Ball at....	152	Elliott, B. S.....	63
Crawford, Thomas	201	English Hill.....	45
Curator's Report	246-248	Equestrian Statuary.....	8
Daguerre, Statue of.....	9	Evans, W. T.....	183
Danforth, Rev. Dr. J. N.....	120, 124	<i>Evening Star</i> , Extract from, opening Market.....	60-63
Daniels, Rev. E. D.....	37	Executives and Voters of Georgetown, D. C., Com. William Tindall.....	89-117
Dare, Wm., Letter in <i>Mary-</i> <i>land Gazette</i>	137	Fairfax, Ferdinand, 24, Bryan and Wilson Fairfax, 24-26-28-29	
Davis, Augustus.....	62	Falguierre, Sculptor.....	11
Davis' Hotel, Ball at, to Mrs. Madison	152	Farmers' and Mechanics' Na- tional Bank.....	1-2
Dawes, Rev. Rufus.....	34	Faunce, J. D.....	63
Dearing and Morsell, build- ers	52	Fearson, J. C., & Sons.....	63
De Charms, Rev. Richard....	26-41	Federal Art Commission.....	189
De Grasse, Adm'l, Statue of, 11, 22		Federal City, 8-9, Retention of	148
De Kalb, Statue of.....	17-19-22	Field, Kate.....	187
Delano, Judah.....	48	Fifteenth Presbyterian Church	130
de Laszlo, P. A., Artist.....	189	Fine Arts Union.....	186
d'Estaing, Adm'l, Statue of..	11	Finley, Rev. Robert.....	212
Dickson, William.....	58	First Episcopal Congregation.....	196
Dismer, Chas.	53	First Presbyterian Church, 122-123-209-212	
Dodge, Harrison H., Cor- respondence, removal of re- mains of Washington...214-217		Fischer, V. G.....	179
Donegal, Presbytery of.....	119	Foreign Heroes in Washing- ton Parks, Com. Margaret B. Downing.....	8-22
Douglas, Stephen A.....	201	Forrest, Gen. Uriah.....	2
Dowling, Thos.	61-62	Forrest Hall.....	189
Downing, Margaret B., Com. Foreign Heroes in Wash- ington Parks.....	8-22	Fourth Presbyterian Church, 118, 120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 130, 132	
Duche, Rev. Jacob.....	23	Fox, Jabez.....	35-41
Duncan, Rev. Dr. John M....	126	Franklin Square.....	15-19
Dunkhurst, Wm.....	52	Frederick Co., Md., Letters from Clerk Haugh and Harry C. Hall, Atty.....	91-92
Dunlop, Robt.	5		
Duportail, Adm'l, Statue of..	11		
Dutch Trading Post.....	4		
Earle, Fanny, Designer.....	180		
Eastern Branch	140		
Eastern Free School.....	198		
Eastern Market	49		

- Frederick the Great, Statue of13-20-21
- Freer, Chas. L. (Freer Gallery)183
- Frick, Henry C.....164
- F Street Presbyterian Church
121, 122
- Gallatin, Albert, 120, Letter to
Blake152
- Georgetown College..... 2-5
- Georgetown, Commissioners
of, 90, 91, Special Commissioners, 94-95, Clerks to, 96.
Meetings of..... 96
- Georgetown Presbyterian
Church120-121--126
- Georgetown, Surveys, 96-97,
Mayors of, 98-99-100. Act
to extend limits of, 100.
Charter of revoked, 102.
Act for preservation town
records, 104. Purchase of
building, 104. Act for sale
of, 104. Sale of properties
directed by Congress, 105.
Methods of electing officials,
106. Aldermen appointed,
106. Popular voting, 106.
Vacancies in council filled
by election, 107; Mayor
to be only fit and
proper person, 107; Alder-
men and councilmen elected
by free white male tax-
payers, 108; Mayor elected
by qualified voters; Va-
cancies in office of Mayor,
108; Voters' qualifications
changed, 109; Resolution in
regard to negro suffrage,
110; Voters need not be
white, etc., 111; Need only
be males, etc., 111; Muni-
cipal suffrage, 112; Retro-
cession, 112-118; Delegate
to Congress, 115; Resolu-
tion in respect thereto....115
- Gideon, George S..... 52
- Gideon, Jacob124-129
- Gideon, Mary.....130
- Gilder, R. W.....185
- Gittings, Jedediah..... 52
- Glenk, Robt.....202
- Glorius, M..... 63
- Gordon, J. Holdsworth.....163
- Gordon, Wm. A.....163
- Gov. Alex. R. Shepherd's
Photograph, Com. Wm.
Tindall.....192-195
- Grant, Gen. U. S.....5, 7, 8
- Grassland2-3-4-5-6
- Graves, Sarah A..... 54
- Greenapple, Wm. 63
- Greenleaf's Point140
- Griffith, W. T..... 52
- Frimke, Rev.130
- Guillaume, Artist176
- Gulick, Geo. F..... 58
- Gurley, Rev. P. D.....122
- Gutherz, Carl, Artist.....190
- Gypsy Smith Revivals..... 65
- Hadfield, Geo.....168-185
- Hahnemann, Dr. S. C., Statue
of9-19
- Hartig, Gustav 52
- Hale, Ellen Day, Artist....190
- Hallett, Artist185
- Hamar, Ferdinand..... 12
- Hammond and Bentley, Re-
vivals..... 65
- Hammond, John 63
- Hampton, Wade, bust of....200
- Harbaugh, Valentine..... 52
- Hargrove, Rev. John..... 24
- Harkness, J. C.....53-128
- Harrison, Susan....213

- Hart, W. O. Paper read before La. Hist. Soc. on
 "Clark Mills"172-175
 Hayden, Rev. Wm. B.,.....38-41
 "Hayes" 5
 Healy, Geo. P. A., Artist..172-173
 Hebrew Temple..... 53
 Heine, Wm..... 63
 Hessians20-21-22-205
 Hill, Clara, Sculptor.....180
 "Hillman House"..... 34
 Hinckley, Artist.....176
 History of Church of the New
 Jerusalem in the City of
 Washington, D. C., Com.
 Job Barnard23-42
 Hoban, James, Architect,
 White House167
 Hoffman, Jas. A..... 62
 Holmes, Wm. H., Artist,
 175, 184-187
 Home Savings Bank..... 52
 Homiller, H..... 63
 Hoover, John & Bro..... 63
 Hoover, Michael..... 57
 Hughes, Thos.144-145
 Hunt, B. F..... 63
 Huntington, Dan'l.....171
 Hutchins, Stilson..... 66
 Indian Paintings.....182
 Iradella, Francis, Artist....167
 Jacfers, Albert, Sculptor.... 14
 Jackson, Andrew, Statue of,
 10-13-15-125-169, 170, 171
 Jackson Furniture Co..... 53
 Jefferson, Thomas, 3-24-27-120-
 166-198; Letter to Citizens,
 154, 155
 Johnson, Ralph Cross.....184
 Johnston, Harriet Lane..182-184
 Jones, C. S..... 50
 Jones, John Paul, Statue of,
 14-18-19
 Judiciary Square Hospital...132
 Jusserand, Jules.....166
 Justices Goddard and Dunn. 50
 Kauffmann, S. H.....8-9-174-175
 Kauffmann, Theodore, Artist
 174, 175
 Kelly, John R.....62-63
 Kelly, Rev. Jos. T., Com. Rev.
 John C. Smith, D.D., other
 Pioneer Presbyterian Min-
 isters of Washington..118-135
 Kengla, Louis..... 63
 Kensatt, John R.....185
 Keyes, Gen. E. D..... 6
 Keyes, E. L..... 7
 King, Chas. B., Artist.....168
 King, Geo. W..... 62
 Kirkpatrick, Mrs.....213
 Klopfer, Gus F., Police Officer 50
 Know Nothing Party.....49-50
 Knox, Geo. W..... 52
 Kosciuszko, Thaddeus, Statue
 of.....13-14-15-16
 La Farge, John.....185
 Lafayette171-208-211
 Statue of.....11-12-15-19-20
 Lafayette Square,
 8-10-11-14-200-201
 Lambden, J. R.....185
 Larner, Noble D..... 52
 Larners129
 Latrobe, B. H., Architect and
 first surveyor.....140-212
 Laurie, Rev. Dr. James,
 118-122-125
 Lavender, Jas. & Son.....56-63
 L'Enfant, 166-177, Map.... 9
 Leutze, Emanuel, Artist....173
 Leyburn, Rev. Dr.....126
 Lincoln Memorial189
 Lincoln, President, 131, Statue
 of, removed 11
 "Little White Church Under
 the Hill".....123

- Loughborough, Alex. Ham-
 ilton5-6
 Loughborough, David..... 1
 Loughborough, James Henry,
 Dr.6-7
 Loughborough, Louisa..... 6
 Loughborough, Margaret Com.
 Nathan Loughborough.....1-7
 Loughborough, Nathan. Com.
 Margaret Loughborough....1-7
 Loughborough, Col. R. H. R. 7
 Loughborough Road..... 1
 Loughborough, Sarah..... 7
 Luther, Martin, Statue of.... 9
 Lynch and Sands.....44-59
 McCormick, Rev. A. T., Re-
 print from *Nat. Intelli-*
gencer on his death...196-199
 McElfresh, Geo..... 50
 McEwen, Walter, Artist....181
 McGill, Jas. H.....60-61-64
 McGuire, F. B.....177-178
 McGuire, J. C.....173
 McLain, Rev.126
 McLeod's Academy..... 44
 Macdonald, Artist176
 MacLean, Douglas, Picture
 Actor158
 MacLeod, Wm.173-177
 Madison, Dolly, Memoirs and
 Letters of.....164-165
 Madison, Letter from Mayor,
 152-155-156-157
 Reply157-158-166
 Magruder, Dr. Wm. B., Mayor,
 49-50
 Mann, Parker, Artist.....190
 Martin, C. C..... 62
 Masonic Fairs 66
 Mathews, Father134
 Mechlin, Leila, Com. Art Life
 in Washington.....164-191
 Medical College (Columbian) 26
 Melchers, Gari, Artist.....181
 Members Col. Hist. Soc., 222-233
 Menke, Geo. 64
 Menke, M..... 63
 Mercie, Sculptor 11
 Messer, E. C., Artist...175-176-186
 Metropolitan R. R. system... 51
 Metzerott Hall..... 38
 Mihans, Chas. H., Sculptor.. 19
 Milburn, Margaret.....24-26
 Miller, E. H., Artist....174, 176
 Millet, F. D., Artist...181-187-189
 Mills, Clark, 169-170, Com.
 La. Hist. Soc. by W. O.
 Hart200-203
 "Milton"4-6
 Minnigerode, C. P.....178
 Monroe, President171
 Montgomery County Court
 House burned.....3, 145
 Moody and Sankey Revivals. 65
 Moore, Chas.....186-188-189
 Moore, Col. W. G.....52-129
 Morse, S. M. B.....170-171
 Moser, J. H., Artist.....176
 Mt. Vernon M. E. Church.... 51
 Mt. Vernon Square,
 46-48-49-51-52-58-66
 Mt. Vernon, Va.....120
 Municipal Building.....192
 Murdock, Addison, Note..... 2
 National Academy of Art....187
 National Art Collection, 168,
 Commission187
 National Association of Ma-
 chinists 51
 National Gallery of Art,
 175-182-183-184
 National Institute172-182
National Intelligencer, Ex-
 tracts from, on dinner to
 Capt. Perry, 141-142-143,
 146; Removal of Congress
 to Balto., 148-149; tribute
 to Dr. Blake, 161, Extracts

256 *Records of the Columbia Historical Society.*

from on Northern Liberty Market	44-51	Peale, Chas. W., Artist.....	172
National Law School Hall..	38	Peale, T. R.....	173
National Museum.....	184	Pelz, Paul J., Architect.....	42
National Society of Fine Arts,		Penna. R. R. Station, Removal	
186-187		of	189
Natural History Building....	184	Perry, Capt. O. H., Victory of	141
Navy Yard, Marines from, 49-50		Perry, R. Ross.....	5
Necrology	234	Peter, Maj.....	3
Negroes, Insurrection of....	5	Pettigru, Theopolis, Artist...	167
"New Church Association"...	34	"Plug Uglies".....	49
"New Church Union" officers		Poindexter, W. M.....	174
and trustees, 37; General		Poinsett, Joel R., Sec. of War	172
Convention	39-41	Police Station, 6th Pct.....	53
New York Avenue Presby-		Port Royal.....	44-59
terian Church.....	121-122	Post, Rev. Reuben.....	24
Nichols, Wm., Susan & Joseph	136	Potomac Park.....	19-189
Noah's Ark.....	52	Prather, Jos.....	63
Noble, Rev. Mason.....	125-127	Presbytery of Balto.....	123
Noel, F. Regis, Com. Some		Preston, Anthony.....	124-129
Notable Suits in Early Dis-		Preston, John, Bust of.....	200
trict Courts.....	67-88	Princeton, Battle of.....	201
Northern Liberty Fire Co....	48	Princeton College.....	208
Northern Liberty Market,		Princeton, Theo. Seminary..	126
riot, 49-50; Com. Washing-		Proceedings Col. Hist. Soc.,	
ton Topham.....	43-66		235-237
Nourse, Michael	129	Protestant Methodist Church	
Noyes, Theo. W.....	66	(G. T.).....	25
Oak Hill.....	5-129	Prud'homme, Capt., Artist..	180
Octagon, The.....	166-187	Public Art League of U. S....	185
Officers and Managers Col.		Public Library.....	66
Hist. Soc.	220	Pulaski.....	8-14-17-18-19
Ogden, Hannah	210	Randolph, John, of Roanoke,	
Omnibusses, line of.....	50-51		1-4-170
Oriental Restaurant.....	53	Rapine, Mayor.....	138
Orphans' Court, Dist. of Col.,		Reamer, W. F.....	53
Judges of	68	Reavis Agitation, Removal of	
Owens, R. B., Ward Commis-		Capital, Editorial "Star"...	149
sioner	50	Recording Secy's. Rept. Col.	
Oyster, Geo. M., Sr.....	62	Hist Soc.	240-241
Paris, Walter, Artist.....	190	Reformatory	140
Park Commission.....	166	Register of Wills.....	69
Parsons, A. J.....	182	Reprint <i>National Intelligencer</i> ,	
Peabody, R. S.....	185	1841, on death of Rev. A. T.	
		McCormick	196-199

- Retrocession.....3, 112-117
 Ricaud, Louisa 6
 Richard, Maj. A. C..... 52
 Richardson, Hester D.....136
 Ridley, Col. C. S., Supt Public Grounds and Bldgs.... 8
 Riggles, Richard 53
 Rochambeau, Count de. 138:
 Statue of.....11-13-15-20
 Roche, Rev. Manning B..... 25
 Rock Creek Park..... 10
 "Rock of Dumbarton"..... 89
 Rockville Academy.....123
 Rockville Pike..... 2
 Roosevelt, President Theodore
 12-20-66-175; Portrait
 179-186-189
 Ruppert, John R..... 63
 Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, 185-188
 St. John's Church, Organization of159
 St. Memin165
 St. Patrick's Burying Ground
 123; Church.....134
 Savage, Ada A.....59-60
 Savage, Geo., Savage Sq.,
 58-59-60-61-62
 Savage, Susannah..... 60
 Scudder, Nancy B., Bequest
 to "New Church".....39-40
 Seaton, Mayor W. W..... 45
 Second Presbyterian Church,
 124-126
 Senate Art Commission....185
 Senate Park Commission....188
 Seventh Street Car Line.... 51
 Sewall, Rev Frank.....38-42
 Sheckles, Thos. 50
 Shepherd, Alex. R., Photograph. Com. William Tindall, 192-195-54-55-56, 129-130
 Shepherd Family.....194-5
 Shreve, W. O..... 56
 "Sidney on Retrocession".... 3
 Simmons, E., Artist.....181
 Sixth Presbyterian Church...134
 "Slashes"125
 Smallwood, S. N.....139
 Smith, Rev. John C., D.D.,
 and other Pioneer Presbyterian Ministers of Washington, Com. Rev. Jos. T. Kelly118-135
 Smith, Margaret Bayard...3-213
 Smithsonian Institution....182
 Society of Washington Artists180
 Soldiers' Home.....5-123
 Some Notable Suits in Early District Courts, Com. F. Regis Noel67-88
 Southern Methodist Church...51-53
 Spencer, Geo. D..... 50
 Spencerian Business College Hall 38
 Sperry, Rev. Paul.....41-42
 Spignul, W. D..... 52
 Sproule, Rev. W. F.....126
 Stanley, J. M., Artist....172-173
 Statuary Hall171
 Stead, Robt.185
 Steuben, Baron von, Statue of, 13-14-15; Grave of.16-17-22
 Steven, G. A., Lecture on "Heads"152
 Stuart, Gilbert, Artist...164-165
 Swedenborg, Emanuel, Birth, Publications, Doctrines and Death 23
 Taxation (D. C.)..... 2
 Temperance Hall..... 26
 Temple of Art.....165
 "The Academy East".....123
 Thomas, Mrs. John Magill.. 5
 Thompson, Dr. J. Ford..... 54
 Thompson, Juliet, Artist....190

Thornton, Dr., 145-146; Architect of Capitol.....	166-167-185	Washington City of Federal Seat	148
Tile Club.....	190	Washington City Orphan Asylum	123
Tindall, William, Com. Executives and Voters of Georgetown, D. C., 89-117; Com. Alex. R. Shepherd's Photograph	192-195	Washington Directory, 1822..	167
Tomlinson's, Dinner at...	141-142	Washington, George, 9-166-208; Statue of, 10, 34, 201; Correspondence in reference to removal of remains, 214-217	
Topham, Washington, Com. Northern Liberty Market.	43-66	Washington, Invasion of....	3
Towers, Lem.....	52	Washington Light Horse.....	212
Towle, Dr. Nathaniel C., Recorder of Deeds.....	25-27-30	Washington Water Color Club	181-190
Town of Potomac River.....	90	Washington, W. D.....	173
Treasurer's Report, Col. Hist. Soc.	238	Weaver, M. C.....	63
Turner, Artist	189	Webster, Daniel	11-209
Turton, John B.....	50	Webster, James	1
Twining, Nathaniel.....	1	West Street Church.....	120
Ulke, Artist.....	176	Western High School.....	101
Unitarian Church	26	Western Market	48
Van Ness, Gen. John P., 128-9, 142-144,	153	Western Presbyterian Church, 127-134	
Vedder, E., Artist.....	181	Weyl, Max., Artist.....	174-176
Vernon Row	175	Wheeler, Mary H.....	136
Waggaman Gallery	180	White House, Dinner at....	3
Walker, H. W., Artist.....	181	White House Grounds.....	123
Walker, J. C.....	62	White House, Guests at, 3, 167; Levee	171
Walker, Sam., Walker Sharpshooters	48	Whitecroft, Wm. Henry, Treas.	144
Wannell, Chas. P.,	53	Whistler	189
" Misses	130	Whitney, Wm. C.....	5
War of 1812.....	201	Widmayer, John.....	55
Warren, Prof. H. Langford, Architect	42	Willard Hall.....	122
Washington Art Association, Officers of	173	Wilson, David M.....	129
Washington Art Club.....	174	Wilson & Schultz.....	53
Washington Canal	140	Wilson, Wm. B.....	47
Washington Citizens' Public Dinner, Proclamation of Mayor	147-148	Wood, Jos., Artist.....	168
		Woodward, Mary E.....	59-60
		Workhouse	140
		World's 6th S. S. Convention	66
		Wright, Hallie E.....	211

Weyrich, Jos.	63	Young Family.....	194-195
Yellow Fever	7	Young, Col. Wm. P.....	129
Yorktown, Centenary...11, 12, 22		Zane, Edmond P.....	6
Young, Alex. H.....	52	Zolnay, Geo. J., Artist.....	190

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below

--	--	--

NO



F
191
Q6
V.24
1922

428431

